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THE QUEEN "REVIEWING" THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF LIFE GUARDS AND RESERVISTS AT THE FRONT, AT THE VICTORIA BARRACKS, WINDSOR.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Somebody remarked to me lately that the division of opinion among us about the cause of this war threatened society with the temper which distracted France in the Dreyfus case. I see no symptom of such a calamity. At the beginning of this century there were distinguished men who so detested Pitt's policy that they openly sympathised with the enemy in the field. In Byron's letters you will find him chuckling when Napoleon outgeneraled the Allies. No Englishman chuckles now because the Boers are giving us so much trouble. My observation teaches me that many people who had doubts about the wisdom and justice of coercing Mr. Kruger have been a good deal shaken by the revelation of that astute personage's readiness for a formidable invasion of Natal. A very old and dear friend of mine, one of our most brilliant journalists, who has retired from a conspicuous post on the London Press, followed by the esteem of all who know him best and differ from him strongly, still holds, I see, to the opinion that the Boers are "armed farmers, assisted by a few trained artillerymen." The artillery might have had a little notice, and also the remarkable accumulation of munitions of all kinds—neither having much to do, I fancy, with the business of farming. An Englishman who carries on agriculture in East Anglia, and snatches up a gun to shoot crows, might be called an armed farmer; but the phrase scarcely describes the Boer, a man of war from his youth upwards, with a distinct military tradition, a method of fighting that extorts the admiration of experts in soldiering, and the mistaken pride of a bygone victory, the real proportion of which we are now using the forces of the British Empire to teach him.

I see no reason to quarrel with men who have honestly misunderstood the character of the Boers and the objects of Mr. Kruger. I refuse to scowl at an old friend because he maintains that the Boers are fighting for their hearths and homes (they are fighting for ours at present), and does not see that the wily Kruger has served out this delusion among his back-country warriors, like a dram before the battle. They have been taught that Britain is the omnivorous ogre, and that they are all Jack-the-Giant-Killers, who will lay the stupid monster low. A most stimulating notion, from Mr. Kruger's point of view, and a little trying when it is preached at you across a luncheon-table; but surely no reason why households should be torn by dissensions and friends parted for ever! I do my best to smile at the preacher when he is in that mood, and to ingeminate peace when the guests take to plying epithets instead of the harmless necessary knife and fork. They have so little meaning, these epithets, that I often wonder why they ruffle us. When anybody calls me "Jingo," he might as well cry, "House-breaker!" for all the pertinence the reproach has for my mind. The only real Jingo I know is the newsboy, with his contents bill and his "Awful slaughter!" I suspect him of revelling in deeds of blood, in which I never revel, even in fiction. It would not hurt me in the least, if I believed in the simple righteousness of Mr. Kruger, to be called a "Little Englander." As there is not, and can never be, a "Little England," what is the sting of "Little Englander"?

This use of expressions which have no sort of bearing on a clearly defined issue is quaintly exemplified by the Boers. They have been told that certain "capitalists" are the chosen instruments of the British ogre. They have no quarrel, they say, with our soldiers, whom they are learning to respect; their desire is to meet the "capitalists," and punish them for this war. It never enters the head of the average Boer that Mr. Kruger himself is a "capitalist," who conducts both private and public affairs on the strictest commercial principles. Dr. Leyds, in his childlike way, has been shedding some light on Mr. Kruger's character, for the edification of Continental sympathisers. It is not true, says Dr. Leyds, that Mr. Kruger is corrupt; he is a virtuous speculator in land. He acquires farms and sells them in the best market; hence his handsome fortune, to say nothing of savings out of his official salary of seven thousand a year, a sum coming in for one old gentleman who manages a country of "farmers," and does not waste his substance on riotous hospitality. I am sure that Mr. Kruger, with his unrivalled knowledge of the Old Testament, is able to justify speculation in land by copious texts, and that if any rude person were to cry after him, "Yah, Capitalist!" he would regard this as a very gross kind of *lèse-majesté*; but having no pretension to his inspiration, I am unable to see any moral difference between the land speculator of Pretoria and the gold speculator of Johannesburg, or why the one should not be just as fitting a target for the indignant Boer rifleman as the other.

I have said that I do not revel in deeds of blood, but that is not the opinion of a correspondent who takes me to task for my "callous attitude" towards this war, and begs me to "tone down my exultant feelings." This is because I gave expression last week to a very natural pride in the achievements of the British infantry. That is a sentiment which has nothing to do with the origin of the war; and if my correspondent thinks that

the courage of British soldiers in a cause which he does not approve is a theme for lamentation, then I must ask his indulgence for my peculiar temperament. To award or withhold praise of military skill and intrepidity, in accordance with a moral view of the particular struggle in which these qualities are displayed, is certainly not my conception of philosophy. I have a hearty admiration of the ability, resource, and pluck shown by the enemy in this campaign; and I should admire the burghers still more if they would not disregard the laws of war by the abuse of the white flag. Why these very human and strictly impartial sentiments should expose me to a charge of callousness, I do not know. *Mystère*, as the French say.

My correspondent assures me further that I have "no monopoly of opinion." Many people, he adds, "grieve to know that this is what Bishop Wilberforce (of old) called 'an unjust war.'" As the Bishop Wilberforce apparently cited is dead, I fear his authority is not relevant one way or the other. Possibly, if he were still living, he would declare (to the grief of my correspondent) that the war has been forced upon us by the inordinate ambition of the Pretoria statesmen who, as General Joubert admits, have secretly arming for years. I am no monopolist of opinion, for this page testifies every week to my keen interest in the opinions of others; but when I am confronted by people who tell me they positively "know" the cause of this or that phenomenon in the world's affairs, I can only remind them humbly of the difference between knowledge and belief. Personally, I never presume to "know"; that is the prerogative of the supreme intelligence which surveys the troubled course of human history. My unpretending aim is to record impressions, to sift facts, to detach myself as far as possible from prejudice. In the present controversy, my conviction is that the men who began the war for which they had been so long preparing, who have invaded Natal and Cape Colony, who have annexed portions of the Queen's dominions, and tempted many of her Dutch subjects to rebellion, are pursuing a design that is quite incompatible with British supremacy in South Africa.

This view of the case does not even cross the minds of some critics of the Imperial policy. In an American journal, in which I often read with pleasure much shrewd and humorous comment, it is said that the quarrel of Great Britain with the Transvaal is the quarrel which a big boy picks with a little boy, whose marbles have excited the cupidity of superior strength. As I have remarked before, there is a class of mind that persists in reducing to this formula every conceivable dispute between a great State and a comparatively small one. Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds have made skilful use of a presumption which ignores the tolerably conspicuous fact that the little boy is looting his neighbour's marbles just now with every apparent symptom of a vigorous intention to stick to them. The war, in short, is waged by the Transvaal and the Orange Free State with the preconceived object of driving us out of South Africa. That opinion squares, at all events, with the secret armaments that began long before the Jameson Raid, with the spirit of the Boer ultimatum, with the views which Mr. Reitz confided to Mr. Theodore Schreiner twelve years ago. In 1887 Mr. Reitz was already talking of throwing off the "British yoke." It was a scheme that needed long and patient development, assisted by the revenue which the Outlanders furnished from the gold-mines. I regret that Bishop Wilberforce (of old) is not here to give us the benefit of his secular judgment on a policy which made the Outlander supply the funds of the Transvaal, but denied him any control of the secret expenditure designed for the ultimate overthrow of the Queen's authority in her own Colonies.

Alas! it is not only my callousness that offends the censor. He says I have violated the "syntactical niceties"! Last week I claimed for our troops in Africa the same indomitable valour that "made Napoleon say the British infantry were the finest in the world, and thank Heaven there were so few of them." Upon this my inexorable critic remarks, "In your quotation from Napoleon you seek to claim the credit of his wit!" So demoralising is my opinion about the war that I steal from Napoleon. It is no wonder, for a writer who is suspected of furthering the designs of "capitalists" (without the piety of that commercial genius at Pretoria) must be capable of anything. I expect some earnest host to take me aside before dinner and say, "You have sinned against the eternal verities; you have deranged the syntactical niceties. It isn't safe to leave you alone with the spoons!" True, I cannot see how the delicacy of syntax has been affronted, or Napoleon despoiled. But the hardened criminal is blind.

A curious duel in Paris has sprung out of some other "niceties." A sprightly journalist named Viaud wrote a "fantaisie" about the war, and ascribed it in his paper to M. Jules Huré. M. Huré demanded explanation or withdrawal. M. Viaud responded that one does not explain or withdraw a "fantaisie." So M. Huré went out with M. Viaud, who received a sword-thrust in his right arm, paralysing two of his fingers. This makes me think how unworthy I am to retain the use of fingers for outrages on the "syntactical niceties."

THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

The chapter of events in South Africa is hastening to its certain end. An entire change has come over the spirit of the operations, and slowly but surely the world is beginning to realise that not only is Great Britain fully competent to carry out the great task which has been forced upon her, but that she is already in a fair way to accomplishing that task in a manner worthy of her best traditions. The end is not yet—it may not come for many a weary week; and in the meantime unremitting watchfulness and unceasing preparations are just as necessary as they were two months ago. If any proof were needed of this fact, and of the Government's appreciation of it, it would be afforded by the orders issued to mobilise yet another Division—a sixth—for South African service. But we have turned the corner, and even, in racing parlance, may be said to be "in the straight for home." Something altogether unforeseen will have to occur to prevent the last act of this drama being played on the lines on which it was evident it must be played when the Boer Republics ignorantly and foolishly decided to test the quality and extent of Great Britain's military resources.

Turning to the actual progress of the war, the advance of Lord Methuen's column to the relief of Kimberley has been marked by another hard fight, much more serious, indeed, than the preceding actions at Belmont and Gras Pan. Advancing on Nov. 27, Lord Methuen, in the early morning of the 28th, found the Boers occupying an extended position on the Modder River. The position was semi-circular, and covered some six miles, the Boers being posted, to the total number of about 11,000, on both banks of the river, and also on an island in mid-stream. A magnificent fight ensued, which lasted all day, and terminated in a Boer retirement. On the right of the attack was the Guards Brigade; on the left the 9th Brigade, consisting of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, Loyal North Lancashires, and 2nd Northamptons, reinforced by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. During the battle, General Pole-Carew, commanding the 9th Brigade, managed to get 1000 of his men across the river, and the next morning, the Boers having evacuated their position, the Guards Brigade followed, and Modder River Station was occupied.

This, of course, is but the briefest possible outline of what Lord Methuen himself describes as one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of British warfare. Our casualties, it is needless to say, were very heavy. Four officers and sixty-eight men were killed, nineteen officers and three hundred and ninety-six men—seven of whom have died of their wounds—were wounded, and seven men were missing, making the total of casualties four hundred and seventy-five. Among the killed were Colonels Northcott and Stepford, the former highly distinguished for his work on the Gold Coast, the latter a well-known officer of the Coldstream Guards. Lord Methuen himself was slightly wounded. Owing to the destruction of the railway bridge over the river, a halt was necessary, which enabled reinforcements of both cavalry and infantry to be sent up from De Aar, communication being opened in the meantime with Kimberley by searchlight. The latest news from Kimberley records a successful sortie and the capture of a laager by the Police. From Mafeking we have news up to Nov. 28, when all was well, but the investment was being drawn closer, and the garrison was evidently hard pressed.

On the southern border of the Free State neither General Gatacre nor General French has made much headway, doubtless owing to the weakness of their respective columns. But they are doing excellent service, not only in rendering a further Boer advance in this direction impossible, but also in impressing the border Dutch farmers, whose loyalty in this particular quarter has been of a rather dubious quality. It is also possible that their advance is being delayed so as to synchronise with the future movement of other columns on Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

In Natal the position at the time of writing is exceedingly interesting, but, beyond saying that, it is difficult to describe it, in view of the fact that by the time these lines are in print it will probably have entirely changed. By the end of last month the Boers, who had advanced southwards to, and beyond, Estcourt, had retired to the north bank of the Tugela River, where it was reported they were awaiting the onslaught of the large British force which was coming up to the relief of Ladysmith. The latter numbered some 15,000 strong, and there were hopes that it might be commanded by Sir Redvers Buller in person. The prevailing opinion was that no attempt would be made to force the Boer position at or near Colenso by a front attack, but that detached forces would cross the Tugela at other points with a view to effecting turning movements on a large scale. Be this as it may, the immediate relief of Ladysmith seems absolutely certain. If the Boers stand at Colenso they are practically sure to be beaten by such a force as will be brought against them from the south, more especially as they have Sir George White's strong and active garrison in their rear. Should they retire to the former main position to the north of Ladysmith, there is nothing to prevent the relieving force from marching into Ladysmith and, in combination with the garrison, sweeping the Boers back into the Transvaal and the Free State.

An incident of a seriously annoying character has occurred within the past few days which, though not compassed by the enemy, has proved to our considerable detriment. This is the stranding of one of the transports, the steam-ship *Ismore*, in St. Helena Bay, about a hundred miles north of Cape Town. The *Ismore* was carrying the 63rd Field Battery, four troops of the 10th Hussars, a company of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and over 400 horses. Happily, all the men were safely landed, but most of the guns and horses were lost. An important object-lesson this of the risks which attend the transport of troops overseas, even when this is undertaken by the greatest maritime nation in the world.

T H E B A T T L E O F L O M B A R D ' S K O P.

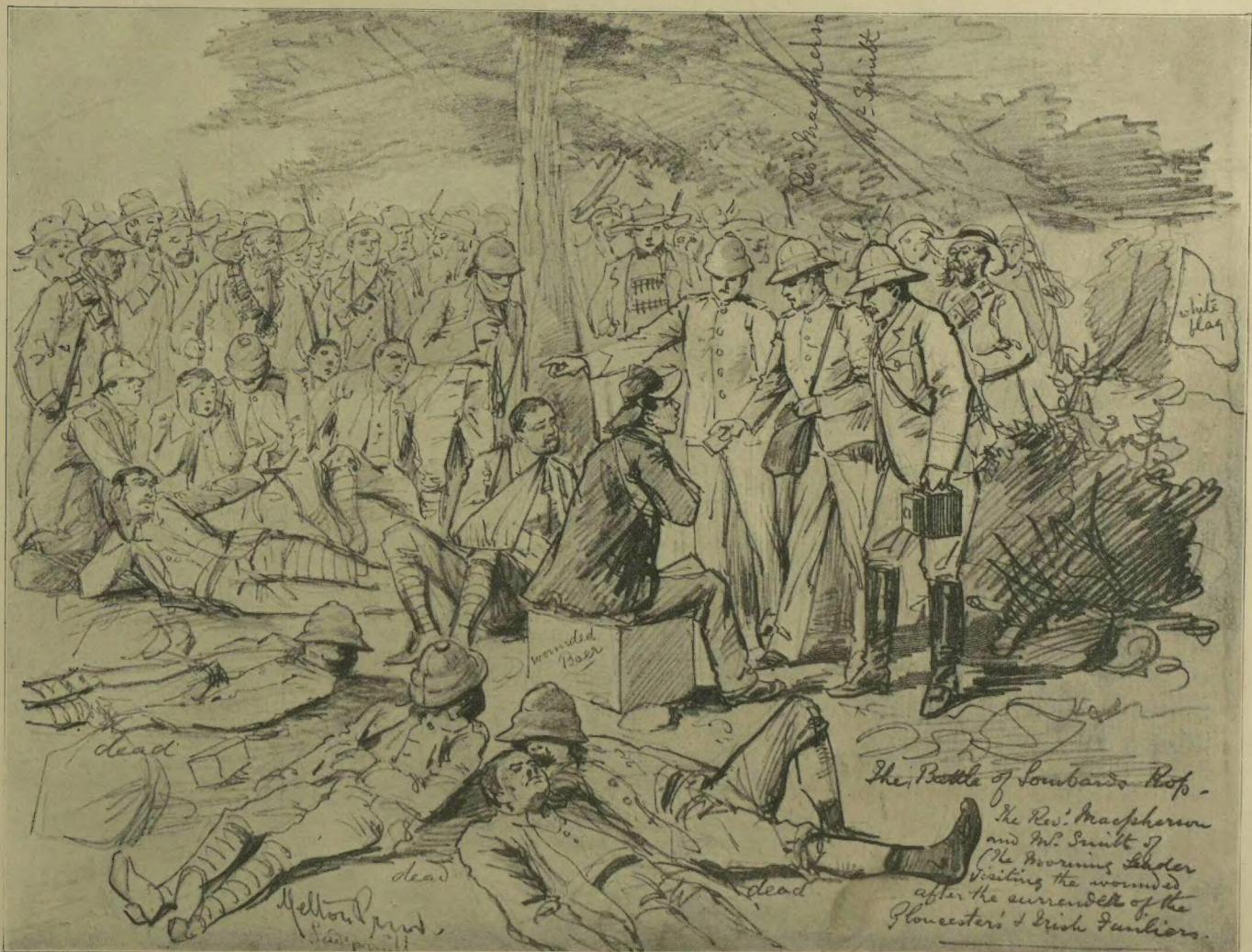


THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT BEING SHELLED ON RETIRING TOWARDS LADYSMITH.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

THE BATTLE OF LOMBARD'S KOP.

Facsimile Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CASUALTIES AT THE FRONT.

Major Count Albert Edward Gleichen, C.M.G., one of the officers of the Grenadier Guards severely wounded at the Modder River, is the son of the late Count Gleichen, who was also Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, a cousin of the Queen, and a sculptor of some repute. The wounded Major, who was born in London in 1863, and joined the Grenadiers when he was eighteen, served with the Camel Corps in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, and was present at the battle of Abu Klea. Later, he entered the Intelligence Department at the War Office; and during the course of the last six years he has been with Sir West Ridgway's Mission to Morocco, with Sir Rennell Rodd's to Menelik, and has taken special service in the Soudan. Happily, he is progressing satisfactorily.

Lieutenant Viscount Acheson, another of the Guards' officers among the wounded at the Modder River, is only twenty-two years of age, receiving his commission as a Lieutenant of the Coldstreams only in August last. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Gosport, a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

The very heavy list of officers wounded at Belmont begins with the name of Brigadier-General Fetherstonhaugh, who has seen over thirty years of service, and who is now succeeded by Colonel Pole-Carew, in command of the 9th Brigade, under, Lord Methuen. It is presumed that his wound is not severe.

Captain Travers, of the Devonshire Regiment, who was slightly wounded in the hand, is one of "the fighting Travers," a sobriquet given to his grandfather, General Sir Robert Travers, and his grandfather's nine sons, all in the Army. The bullet which grazed his knuckle—and at the same moment another bullet smashed his water-bottle—is not likely to withhold him long from the combat. Meanwhile, he has two brothers and a cousin to represent the family on the field in South Africa.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Hope Travers, of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, who is reported as slightly wounded at the Modder River, got his commission in 1898. Only twenty-four years of age, he has begun betimes to maintain the reputation of his family.

Lieutenant Henry B. F. Baker-Carr, of the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, also wounded at the Modder River, originally joined the Leinster Regiment in 1893, and is now twenty-six years of age.

Lieutenant Henry C. Elwes, of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, who is reported by Lord Methuen as seriously wounded, is now twenty-five years of age, and joined his regiment when he was twenty-one.

Belonging to the same battalion of the Scots Guards, Second Lieutenant W. J. M. Hill was wounded in the same fight, happily not seriously.

Among the killed in the action at Gras Pan on Nov. 25 was Midshipman Cymbal Alonso Edric Huddart, of H.M.S. *Doris*, on the South African station. He was the son of parents who now live at Eastbourne, but were formerly residents in Melbourne; and he was not yet nineteen years of age. Mr. Huddart entered the *Britannia* four years ago, and was one of the two "chief captains" of cadets. He passed out with such seniority that he joined the *St. George* on the Cape Station as midshipman in June 1897; and on Admiral Rawson's coming home was transferred to the *Doris*, on which he was senior midshipman. He was acting as A.D.C. to Captain Prothero at the front when death brought to a premature close a career that gave promise of high distinction.

Of the one hundred and ninety casualties at Gras Pan, more than half fell to the lot of the Naval Brigade, who had to mourn the death, among others, of Captain Guy Senior, R.M.A., of the *Monarch*. He was but twenty-four years of age, and he had gained his Captaincy in June of the present year.

Lieutenant Martin Gurdon Rebow, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, whose portrait is given to-day, was

present at the first of Lord Methuen's engagements on the march to Kimberley, and received a slight wound. He is twenty-four years of age, and has been for two years in the Guards. Portraits are also given of Second Lieutenant A. M. Ross, of the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, who was wounded at Willow Grange: and of Colour-Sergeant W. Scott and Sergeant D. E. Tidy, both of the same regiment, who were also wounded at that hard-fought fight.

Major the Hon. North de Coigny Dalrymple-Hamilton, of the Scots Guards, who was severely wounded at Belmont, is the second son of the Earl of Stair. He joined the Guards in 1871, and was present with his regiment at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In the Soudan Expedition of 1885 he was Brigade Major of the Brigade of Guards, and was wounded in an action at Hasheen. Major Dalrymple-Hamilton has had several important staff appointments in the Southern District and at Aldershot, and was for some time A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Collingwood Burton, whose name appears in the list of wounded at the battle of Belmont, is just twenty-one years of age. He entered the Army in May of last year. His regiment is the 2nd Coldstream Guards.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at Adelaide on the departure of the colonial troops for South Africa. Before the men

MR. MELTON PRIOR'S SKETCHES.

Mr. Melton Prior's sketches refer to incidents just succeeding the battle of Lombard's Kop, his panoramic illustration of which appeared last week. On the morning after the engagement, Mr. Prior writes, General Joubert sent in a message with the flag of truce to say that he had a large number of wounded Gloucestershire men and Irish Fusiliers, and he would be glad if the British could fetch them in. The Rev. Mr. Macpherson accordingly started off to visit the wounded and to make arrangements for conveying them into Ladysmith. Mr. Macpherson was fortunate enough to meet Mr. Smith, of the *Morning Leader*, hence the sketch. On the field were found 44 dead and 100 men wounded at the top of the kopje. Mr. Prior's sketches show the convoy of wounded and the Rev. Mr. Macpherson burying the dead. Mr. Prior's letter concludes: "We are practically invested in Ladysmith. I am sending this down to Maritzburg with two other correspondents' letters by special Kaffir messenger, as I did my last, and I hope they will all get through."

In the corner of Mr. Melton Prior's sketch of the Leicestershire Regiment under heavy shell-fire in their retirement from Lombard's Kop is a rough note telling that the Kaffir messenger is waiting to run the gauntlet of the Boers, which explains the hasty drawing. On another page we give an illustration of one of these native messengers, who are playing so important a part in the present war.

The runner is depicted just at the critical point of his journey, when he has sighted a Boer encampment, and is creeping from rock to rock in his endeavour to get clear round the enemy's position. The South African natives have a marvellous faculty for the communication of intelligence, not only as runners, but as a sort of living telegraph. It is, indeed, one of the mysteries of South African life how news travels across veldt and karoo. One of the solutions which has been given is that the natives shout the news from hill to hill, and it seems that (unlike the famous game of "Russian scandal") the intelligence is never mutilated, but reaches its destination accurately. A further picture from Mr. Prior is our double-page illustration of the now famous advance of the Gordon Highlanders at Elandslaagte. The moment chosen is the advance in close order before it became necessary to open and extend in face of the enemy's fire. The men are proceeding as steadily as they might on an Aldershot Field Day. In the foreground appear General Ian Hamilton and Colonel Dick-Cunningham, who was

wounded in the engagement. A further picture also founded on a sketch by Mr. Melton Prior gives a vivid presentation of the great naval gun in action at the battle before Ladysmith on Oct. 30. The moment chosen is when the gun, mounted on Captain Scott's ingenious carriage, was shelling the Boer position at Pepworth's Kop. An interesting picture from Mr. George Lynch's photographs shows the hospital-train leaving Ladysmith for Pietermaritzburg, and emphasises the improvement in care for the wounded which is so striking a feature of this campaign.

HOSPITAL-SHIP "PRINCESS OF WALES."

The steam-yacht *Midnight Sun*, so well known to Norway tourists, has now completed her equipment as a hospital-ship, and has been rechristened *The Princess of Wales*. The Red Cross Society has done its work very thoroughly, and the vessel is now an excellent example of what a hospital-ship should be. Our illustrations show the wards, operating-room, dispensary, the officers' ward, and a group of attendant nurses. The officers' ward has been named the Princess Victoria Ward, and contains four swinging cots, each divided by curtains and fitted with its own electric light and bell. On the main-deck is the operating-room, with anaesthetic appliances and the Röntgen ray apparatus. In this room last week a skiagraph of the Princess of Wales's hand was taken. On the same deck is the Alexandra Ward, containing forty cots, eight of them swinging. On the orlop deck, beneath the Alexandra Ward, is the Princess Louise Ward, with fifty-two beds. Forward on the main-deck is the Princess Maud Ward, with thirty beds, intended mainly for medical cases. Beneath this is the convalescent ward. On the main-deck is the dispensary, which is superbly fitted up. Its bottles, mortars, and other implements of the mediciner's craft are carefully secured.



RECEPTION IN THE TOWN HALL, ADELAIDE, OF AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

PERSONAL.

The name of Brigadier-General Pole-Carew has become familiar and distinguished in the ears of his countrymen ever since the battle of Modder River, which he and his sappers were the first to cross victoriously. Hitherto Colonel Reginald Pole-Carew, C.B., who is fifty years of age, has been known to a more limited circle as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 2nd Coldstream Guards; as an officer who, in the Afghan War, in Egypt, and in Burma, has done good service; and as A.D.C. and military secretary to Lord Roberts in

India. A still more private fame was "Polly-Carey's"—to give him the only name his friends know him by—not so long ago, as the handsomest subaltern in the Guards. The celebrity he has now reached came to him by the chance of Brigadier-General Fetherstonhaugh's wound. One piece of bad luck he had in his life, which has now proved to be the best bit of luck of all. He was lately nominated to a very dismal Indian command, when it was found that he could not take it up because he had not passed the higher standard in native languages. The friends who condoled with him on that disappointment will be the first with their congratulations now.

Sir Peniston Milbanke, the ninth Baronet of his line, and a member of the banking firm of Messrs. Milbanke and Co., Chichester, died suddenly on the last day of November. In his usual health he left Earsham House, near Chichester, to join the shooting-party of his neighbour, Lord Lenoxfield, at Petworth. A fit seized him two days later, in the course of which he expired. The son of Sir John Ralph Milbanke-Huskisson, he was born at Munich in 1847, and he married, in 1870, Elizabeth Margaret, second daughter of the Hon. Richard Denman. His eldest son, who was born in 1872, and who succeeds him, is Lieutenant John Peniston Milbanke, of the 16th Hussars, now serving in the South African Campaign as Aide-de-Camp to General French.

Many of the Boers, it seems, do not know what the Red Cross Society means, and fire on the flag with the idea that it is the British flag. Another of their delusions is that their wounded are likely to have their throats cut by our soldiers. This is significant when taken in conjunction with General Joubert's published assertion that the Transvaal began the secret arming because it expected England to declare "a war of extermination." That idea has been propagated among the ignorant Boers. The dishonesty of such a policy speaks for itself.

Mr. E. F. Knight, the distinguished war-correspondent and author, who was wounded at Belmont so severely that his arm had to be amputated, accompanied Lord Methuen's force as the representative of the *Morning Post*. Mr. Knight's military experiences began in 1870, when he accompanied a French force. Since then he has chronicled the fortunes of many campaigns, including the Hunza-Nagar operations, the Matabele Rebellion, the French Expedition to Madagascar, the Soudan Expedition, and the Greco-Turkish



Photo, Deas, Torquay.

War. During the Spanish-American War his *Times* letters from Cuba attracted much attention. Mr. Knight's vivid descriptions of the progress of the Dreyfus trial at Rennes will be fresh in the minds of many of our readers. Mr. Knight is the author of many books, the most widely read being "Where Three Empires Meet," "Albania and Montenegro," "The Cruise of the 'Falcon,'"

"The Threatening Eye," "Sailing," "The 'Falcon' on the Baltic," "The Cruise of the 'Alerte,'" "Save Me from my Friends," "Madagascar in War-Time," and "Rhodesia of To-day."

Mr. Reitz, the author of the Boer ultimatum, which will have its place among the amazing documents of history, was once a student of the Inner Temple. He learned his law in England, but he also learned to dislike us so intensely that since his return to South Africa his Anglophobia has steadily increased. Some of his friends, indeed, suspect that it has unhinged his mind. In some moments Mr. Reitz has occupied himself with literature. He has translated "Tam O' Shanter" and "Vilkins and his Dinah" into Cape Dutch, and the translations are said to be mirthful in the highest degree. Mr. Reitz ought to return to the Muses when the end of the war has relieved him of all diplomatic responsibility.

The enthusiasm with which the Canadian and Colonial troops have been received in Cape Colony ought to prove the best of welcomes to the men and their officers as they land—Major Robin among the rest, whose portrait is given today, and who commands the contingent from New Zealand. Sir Alfred Milner has paid a special visit to these wayfarers from afar, and the camp tailors are busily engaged in fitting them with khaki uniforms, in accordance with the summer heat into which they have sailed. On another page we give an Illustration and description of the marine pageant which was organised at Wellington to speed our loyal brothers on their way to the Cape.

M. de Pressensé has a great admiration for the English Army, and especially for the officers of what he calls the Kitchener school. He is struck by their celibacy, and calls them "Monks of the Sabre." Unluckily for this striking phrase, General Gatacre, who is singled out for special praise, has lately married a second time. However, M. de Pressensé may rest assured that this unmonastic conduct will not interfere with General Gatacre's operations in South Africa.

It is understood that the Kaiser has written to the Queen and the Prince of Wales expressing the deep satisfaction which the visit to Windsor afforded himself, the Empress, and their two sons. These letters, moreover, are said to breathe a strong desire for a growing friendship between Great Britain and Germany. The marked change in the tone of the leading German papers corresponds to this Imperial wish.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. B. Templer, who is going out to South Africa to act as director of steam transport, has

been stationed at Aldershot since 1897. He has been second in command of the 7th King's Royal Rifles, and has acted as the superintendent of the ballooning factory. His war service is considerable. In the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 he bore a distinguished part, receiving the medal and the Bronze Star, and again at Suakin, in 1885, he was mentioned in despatches, and received the clasp for his conduct in commanding the balloon detachment. In 1883 he was made honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He has been for some time on the reserve of officers. His great practical knowledge and experience fit him admirably for the duties which he is now called upon to perform.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered another seizure of the obscene print which published caricatures of the Queen in Paris. Of the attitude of the French Government, indeed, there is no reason to complain. Their "manners," at any rate, do not need "mending"; and as they are the official representatives of the French nation it might be well to judge the nation by its Government and not by its gutter-rags.

In recognition of his services in connection with the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Sir Robert Reid, Q.C., M.P., has had conferred upon him an ordinary membership of the First Class of the Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Robert has represented Dumfries in Parliament since 1886. He is an old Oxford cricket "blue."

Miss Irene Vanbrugh has received a unique compliment; she has been invited by the Playgoers' Club to preside at their Christmas dinner—the first time a

committee of gentlemen have asked a lady to be their leading after-dinner orator.

Sir Henry Tate, who presented the Gallery of British Art

to the nation, died on Dec. 5. He was the son of a clergyman,

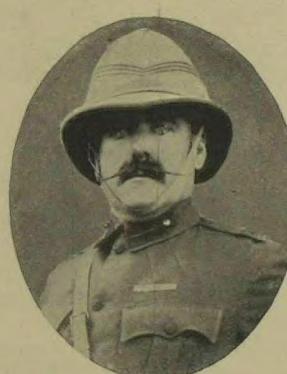


Photo, J. Thomson.

THE LATE SIR HENRY TATE.



MAJOR ROBIN.

Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR P. MILBANK.Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. F. D. BARNES.Photo, Knight.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. L. B. TEMPLER.

to the high position it now holds has owed a great deal of its success to the business ability of its late Managing Director, who was, besides, a member of the general committee of the China Association, one of the London Consulting Committee of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, and a director of the Chinese Corporation, which holds important concessions for the construction of railways in China.

Professor Vambery is not led away by the Continental craze against England. He declares manfully that our rule over uncivilised or semi-civilised peoples is the only guarantee for good government. That is a truth demonstrated by history; but the ignorance of British history in the Continental mind is unfathomable.

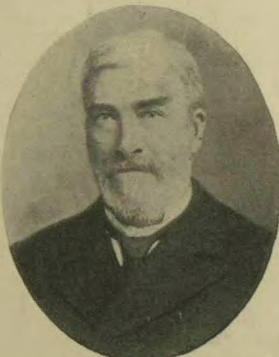
Mr. James Anderson Scott, for nearly twenty years editor of the *Irish Times*, died suddenly on Nov. 28. In

him Irish journalism lost its premier representative, both in respect of length of service and eminence in his profession.

In 1851, at the age of nineteen, he began his career, which he continued uninterrupted up to the date of his death.

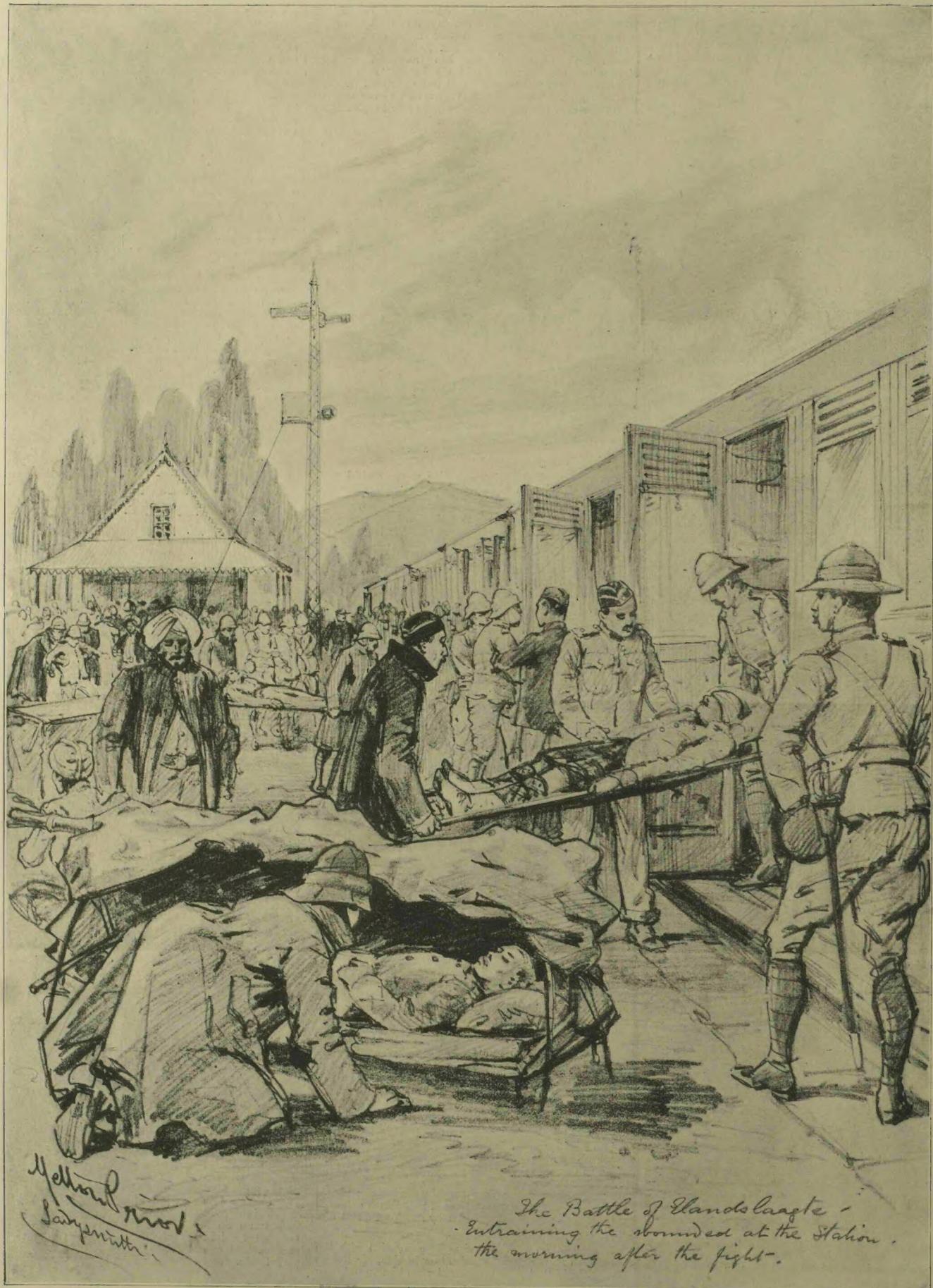
Apart from his abilities as a writer, he made himself master of the minute details of his profession, and it was this which in great measure contributed to his success. At one period, Mr. Scott was associated

with Dr. Maunsell and Mr. Le Fanu in the management of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. He went further afield than mere daily journalism, and gave his literary abilities scope in editing the old *Dublin University Magazine*. In private life he was a charming companion, full of reminiscences. He was an attached member of the Church of Ireland, and was noted for his broad and tolerant sympathies.



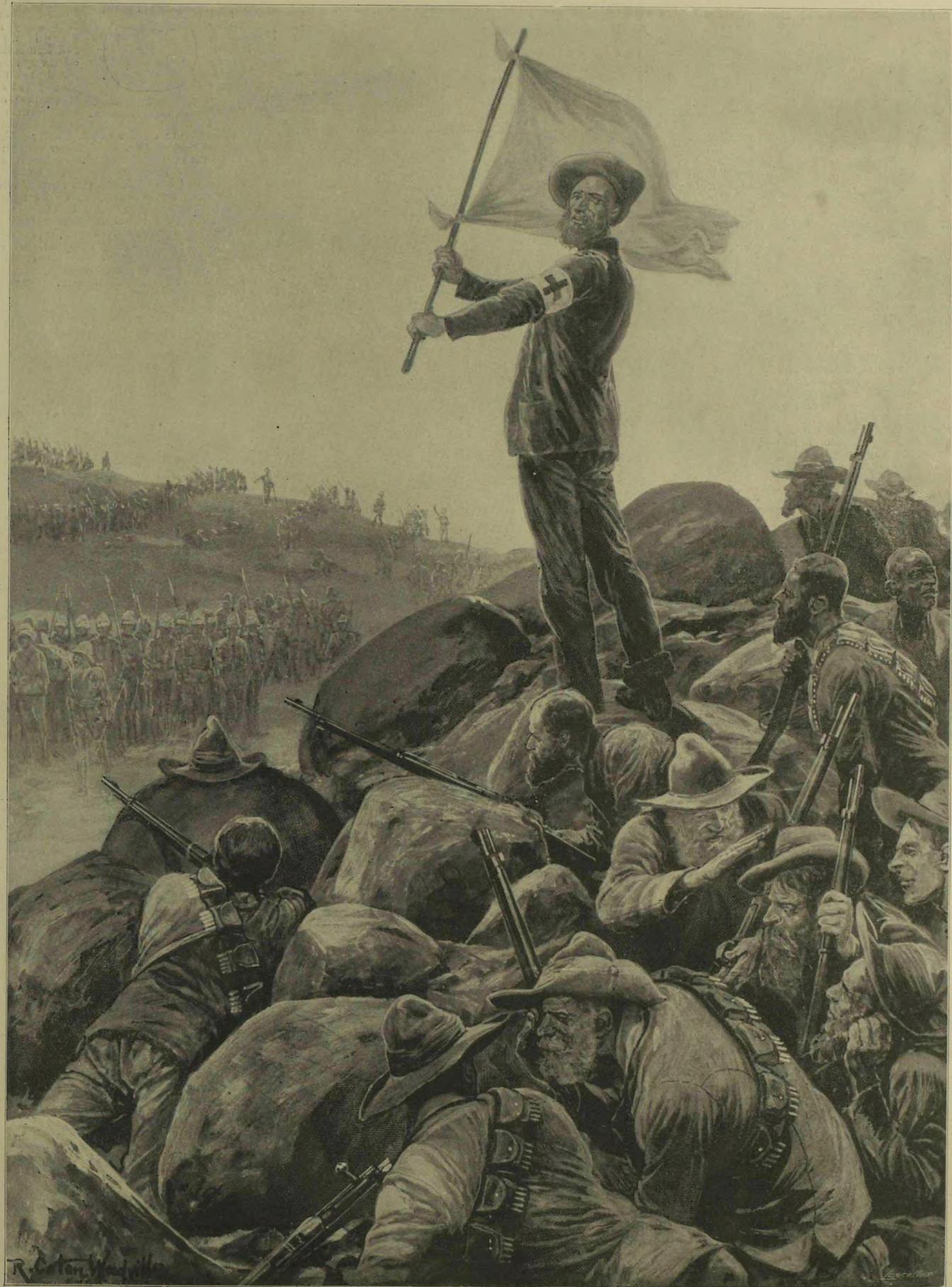
Photo, Lafayette.

THE LATE MR. J. A. SCOTT.



THE BATTLE OF ELANDSLAAGTE: ENTRAINING THE WOUNDED AT THE STATION THE MORNING AFTER THE FIGHT.

Facsimile Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



BOER TACTICS.

The abuse of the white flag by the enemy in the present campaign has met with general reprobation.

LADIES' PAGES.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

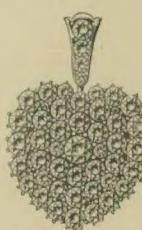
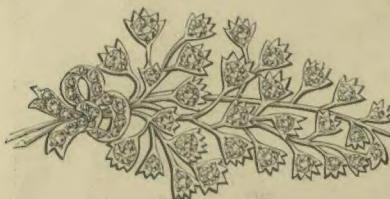
Spacious and splendid are the show-rooms of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company at 112, Regent Street, a fitting home for the magnificent stock collected by good taste and immense capital, for the choice of the wealthiest

or the most modest purchaser without distinction of treatment. The stock is freely shown to visitors without any pressure to purchase, and it ranges from superb diamond, pearl, and other costly gem-work to the little gifts that about a sovereign will provide. This house started business with designs are numerous; and so are wide collars set "knife-edge" fashion, so that only the glittering brilliants are visible; and strings of pearls and pendants to suit therewith. In fine, from the most costly to the simplest article of jewellery can be seen to admiration at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street.

Double Daisy Brooch with Trace-Chain.

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company.

the express intention of supplying purchasers direct from the manufacturers at the lowest possible prices; and the success of the plan and its ready-money methods has been shown by the ever-increasing prosperity and progress of the business. There is no good a display of the finer stones in large "pieces" as of those modestly priced gifts that are within the reach of nearly everybody who can buy jewellery at all. Gold brooches are in the latter list, and the selection is a large one. An ornament much in fashion at the moment is the double brooch or lace-pin, which comprises two similar ornaments to fix at either side of the collar or in two portions of a lace jabot joined together by a trace-chain. Some of these are quite low in price, but, of course, the prettiest are those that have the advantage of a setting of nice diamonds or other gems, and these are priced according to the number and quality of the stones. The charming "Double Daisy" that we illustrate is in diamonds, with pearls in the chain. A similar "Double Bee," set with diamonds, olivines (those dainty pale green stones), and turquoises, is very pretty. Diamonds and turquoises are the setting of a couple of tortoises that depend from another "trace-chain" as a double pin. Emerald and diamond lizards in this style of pin would be the bizarre choice of some tastes, while I should for my part prefer a graceful diamond swallow flying off with the date of this Christmas, "99," at the other end of the chain that he hells in his beak. You

A Diamond Pendant.
Goldsmiths and
Silversmiths Company.

Handsome Diamond Ornament.—Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company.

can have the whole words "Xmas '99" set in diamonds as a brooch for six pounds ten shillings, and the same will purchase the year "1899" set on a gold bar in diamonds; while if pearls content your purse or wish, the identical design is forthcoming for thirty-eight shillings. A success at the same moderate price for diamonds is "Flying Fox"—the fox's head and spread wings on either side closely set with sparkling white stones. Topical also, is the "Shamrock" yacht in full sail. A new and cheap brooch is a disc of plain gold, in the centre of which are placed double hearts tied with a bow in pearls and turquoises. Enamel assists to fashion many a pretty ornament. The scroll brooch we illustrate is of enamel and pearls, and there are charms, pendants, and brooches in the shape of hearts and bows, links for cuffs in plain oval shapes, and portions of muff-chains and bracelets in rounds and ovals of any coloured enamel.

Turning to the more expensive trinkets, we illustrate a lovely maidenhair spray brooch. Then there are some delicious new buckles and brooches in the form of serpents in diamonds, or diamonds and turquoises mixed—the lithe bodies twisting round to make the outline, and the heads projecting either at the top of the oval alone or top and bottom too. This design is made as slides to wear on the throat also. I know a girl whose favourite design in jewellery has always been the snake. I used to jeer mildly at this fancy, till she and I were together at Pompeii, and learned from the mural paintings there that the serpent was the emblem of the domestic gods in the old Roman days; and then I understood, of course, that it was a case supporting the Theosophists' theories. Well, anybody sharing the whim should see those truly gracious snakes at 112, Regent Street. There are numerous other lovely designs in diamond-buckles, that up-to-date ornament, which can be applied to a dozen uses in the dress of the day, afternoon and evening. Combs for the hair are another essential to the well-dressed coiffure above a low gown, and of these there are many charming designs. A new aigrette in diamonds is two tall palm-stems set to

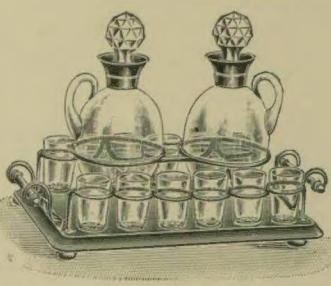
Pearl and Enamel Brooch.
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Company.

buckles and brooches in the form of serpents in diamonds, or diamonds and turquoises mixed—the lithe bodies twisting round to make the outline, and the heads projecting either at the top of the oval alone or top and bottom too. This design is made as slides to wear on the throat also. I know a girl whose favourite design in jewellery has always been the snake. I used to jeer mildly at this fancy, till she and I were together at Pompeii, and learned from the mural paintings there that the serpent was the emblem of the domestic gods in the old Roman days; and then I understood, of course, that it was a case supporting the Theosophists' theories. Well, anybody sharing the whim should see those truly gracious snakes at 112, Regent Street. There are numerous other lovely designs in diamond-buckles, that up-to-date ornament, which can be applied to a dozen uses in the dress of the day, afternoon and evening. Combs for the hair are another essential to the well-dressed coiffure above a low gown, and of these there are many charming designs. A new aigrette in diamonds is two tall palm-stems set to

qui ver above a bow of big oval stones. There is a beautiful Louis corsage-bow of fine brilliants, some six inches long. Tiara forming also necklaces and bracelets in scroll and

other designs are numerous; and so are wide collars set "knife-edge" fashion, so that only the glittering brilliants are visible; and strings of pearls and pendants to suit therewith. In fine, from the most costly to the simplest article of jewellery can be seen to admiration at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street.

Messrs. Mappin Brothers, at 66, Cheapside, and 220, Regent Street, make a Christmas display of all sorts of silver plate that is very complete and interesting. It is well set out, too, in plenty of cases and on tables, so that the visitor can walk round and inspect and choose at ease. There are numerous designs and patterns in every sort of article that comes within the silversmith's province. The mistletoe preserve-dish that we illustrate shows a pretty small gift. The elegant biscuit-box is more imposing. The finest quality of silver-plating is executed by a patent process, and is known to a wide public as "Queen's Plate"; many articles can be had at choice in either solid silver or "Queen's Plate," the latter wearing as long as the purchaser is likely to want it to do. A new method of working in silver is shown this year by Messrs. Mappin Brothers; it is called etched silver, the polished design remaining in relief on a ground somewhat roughened and darkened by the burning effect of the acid: pots of various



Liqueur Set.—Messrs. Mappin Brothers.

gold and silver fittings also are all brought from the firm's works at Hatton Garden. The very beautiful dressing-case for a lady was just ready to be shown me. The centre enough for a day and it is fitted up necessary in it is lined with furred Russia very costly and fitted with tortoiseshell, other very special found in their Tea-basket." wicker-work every article fits into the smallest possible space in the neatest manner, are all the appliances for making afternoon tea for one, or two, or a larger number of persons. It is with one of Messrs. Drew's baskets that her Majesty's tea is made on her afternoon drives. The basket illustrated has the fittings in repoussé silver, but in this respect there is variety to choose from in the show-rooms. The newest addition to these baskets is a saucepan that fits round the kettle, thus not taking up any additional space, the handle folding down; while the lid can be turned over and used as a frying-pan to poach an egg or any small matter between table-d'hôte meals—often a boon in travelling. The basket can be safely used in a train. Luncheon-cases are largely supplied by this house; one has just been sent to the Queen for her shooting guests. All sorts of fancy articles are here: in a n-i-cure-sets, purses and bags

in all kinds of leathers, lady's companions, shaving-etchas and razors for presents to men, and so on—all of the very best.

En Route Tea-Basket.—Messrs. Drew and Sons.

Handsome Biscuit-Box.
Messrs. Mappin Brothers.

An artistic-minded person is lost in continuous delight at Messrs. Hampton's furnishing and art establishment. It is a range of vast apartments, storey above storey, in their large premises hard by the National Gallery, in Pall Mall East. One wanders through departments of many kinds, and there is a pervading perfection of taste in the selection of the goods that is felt all through. There are, of course, all kinds of modern furnishing goods, from bed-room suites to footstools, and from Turkey carpets to kitchen towels; and in some of these modern departments are to be found charming and artistic things eminently suitable for presents. There is the china-room, for example, in which are many specimens of modern Royal Worcester and other ware, from little pieces like



Beautiful "Adams" Cabinet.—Messrs. Hampton and Sons.



A Dressing-Case, Fitted.—Messrs. Drew and Sons.

flower-holders and cake-trays to afternoon-tea or after-dinner coffee-sets, or full dinner-services, if you like. There is the linen department, in which the embroideries of modern needle-artists are shown, and they are seen to be worthy successors of the antique embroideresses. The cheapness of many of the delicately worked table-centres and table-covers is almost sad—for instance, there is quite a nice centre, with macramé work round it and embroidery in its corners, for 5s. 9d.! But turning from all the rooms full of newly produced articles, there is as a special feature at this most artistic of houses a series of rooms devoted to antiques, in silver and Sheffield plate, in embroideries, in china, both English and foreign (old Nankin is quite a collection), and in furniture. I see there many objects as rare and as exquisite as in the old Florentine galleries. Where to choose from for an illustration amidst such a galaxy of perfect things is the question. But let one article indicate the rest in the form of an "Adams" cabinet in mahogany, inlaid with rosewood and bordered with satinwood and tulipwood, and having panels of rosewood painted with figures and musical instruments, both on the top and in the sides all round. There are numerous chairs, and tables, and bureaux, and bookcases, and cabinets, and grandfathers' clocks made in the most exquisite woods, and decorated with the leisurely perfection of "the elder days of art." They are all in perfect order, for such lovely things command the respect of the generations, and when necessary they have been wisely restored; and they are not marked at fancy prices, but at strictly commercial ones. Ancient embroideries,

either in large specimen pieces or in bits made up as glove-boxes, cushions, and the tiniest bits as (quite cheap) photo-frames; old copper pots of beautiful colour to light up hills or rooms; genuine ancient armour; tapestries, and leather and other screens are just a few of the treasures here collected that may be mentioned.

Messrs. Hedges and Butler, the oldest-established firm of wine and spirit merchants in London (dating back in direct line to the year after the Great Fire!) are wine-merchants by special appointment to her Majesty, the

for it can be obtained of the Stores and of all leading chemists in every part of the country. The London house is at 62, New Bond Street, and a retail as well as a wholesale business is carried on there. The maker of the "4711" Eau-de-cologne is Mr. Ferdinand Mühlens, another of whose specialities is the delicious "Rhine Violet" perfume, undoubtedly the best of the many varieties of the fashionable perfume of the day. Of this, as well as of the "Rhine Gold," and other scents that Mühlens makes, it is to be noted that they are genuine flower extracts, and contain none of those chemicals that are added to cheap perfumes, making them sickly and offensive after a short exposure to the air. "Rhine Violet" and "4711" Cologne are really better the second day than instantly, and it is a good plan with them to perfume a little pile of your mouchoirs in the sachet. Many dainty cases, cardboard and leather, are provided for holding one or more bottles for Christmas presents; an "original" case containing three bottles of "4711" Cologne sent anywhere by post for 12s. 3d. is remarkably cheap and effective. There are various good soaps in Mühlens' list, Rhine Violet being half-a-crown the tablet, and other kinds at lower prices; a case of three dozen is a good present of a utilitarian and yet elegant order.

DRESS AND NOTES.

Viscount Castlereagh's wedding took place more privately than it would have done but for his brother's recent death, but the family went out of mourning for the occasion, a precedent of some special interest now that the same sad problem is entering into many homes. The bride, Miss Chaplin, daughter of the well-known M.P., is, on the side of her late mother, niece to the Duke of Sutherland, and the wedding was from Stafford House. The bridal gown was original. The underdress was a complete one of finely tucked transparent muslin-de-soie; it was draped with fine old lace scarfs, one wide piece of lace passing from the shoulders as a flat panel right down the centre of the train, leaving the tucks of muslin visible on either side of the lace. In front, again, the long scarves of lace descended from the shoulders to the feet with a Princess effect, a tablier of the tucks thus appearing between the edges of the lace panels; the foot of the tablier was trimmed across with two or three lines of orange-blossoms, and the whole was edged round the foot with very full bouillonnées of muslin. The arrangement of the bride's wreath was novel, for a line of orange-blossoms was brought around the top of the forehead, a second line being placed farther back—in fact, resembling an antique Grecian fillet; and the hair was dressed low in the neck to correspond. The bridesmaids were all in white, with a little silver embroidery, but had pink felt hats with long white ostrich feathers. Their dresses were cut low just at the throat to show neckbands of narrow black velvet ribbon, on which the bridegroom's memento, a jewelled pendant (diamonds with double hearts in turquoise) for each of the ten young ladies, was suspended. The Marchioness of Londonderry, the bridegroom's mother, who is always beautifully dressed, wore a gown of Parma violet panne, the skirt stitched down to below the knees all round and thence flowing out; it was hemmed with stitched velvet of a darker shade of violet, and just above came a narrow line of passementerie, combining the two shades of violet. The broad toque of stitched velvet to correspond was trimmed with shaded violet feathers, and the costume was completed by a long pelican of sable, edged with a wide flouncing of lovely lace, for a collection of that dainty fabric Lady Londonderry being famed. More of her lace appeared as the vest between scalloped edges on the bodice, which was further decorated with embroideries. The Marchioness carried a muff with a centre of sable and a wide frill of violet velvet at each end, an inner frill of beautiful old lace projecting yet farther. The Duchess of Sutherland wore a gown of grey cashmere, slightly relieved with black velvet baby-ribbon, together with a pink chip picture-hat trimmed with black velvet and plumes.

Muffs such as I have just described are the new fashion, and the plain round cylinder looks rather dowdy beside these smart and dainty newcomers; hence the far-seeing West-End shopkeepers are already having special sales of the ordinary fur tube at sacrifice prices! These can, however, be aided to assume an up-to-date aspect by providing them with inner linings of satin, the frilled and lace-lined ends of which project well beyond the fur edges. Another interesting indication of current fashion was found among the wedding presents of the new Lady Castlereagh in the shape of several pairs of earrings. One pair formed a portion of a superb parure presented to the bride by her bridegroom's father; immense rubies set round with diamonds formed the necklace, tiara, bracelet, and earrings. Lady Londonderry gave the bride a rare pearl of exceptional size and lustre set with diamonds as a brooch, and her daughter, Lady Helen Stewart, presented her new sister-in-law with earrings en suite—a specimen pearl in each set round in a cluster with brilliants.

From Paris I have received a description of some new dresses made for the Princess of Wales. The Princess means chiefly to wear black this winter evidently; and, indeed, the sad mourning that is being spread over the land will be sure to make it more than ever necessary to have black gowns in the wardrobe, as, even if one has no loss oneself to bewail, one is sure to be often placed in a position where it would seem disregard of the feelings and situation of others—one's hosts or guests or connections—to appear amid their mourning in aggressively bright raiment. H.R.H. has one dress from Paris in fine face cloth, the skirt trained but almost plain, the only trimming being a band of jetted lace down each side seam, while the back is laid in a triple box-pleat. The bodice has a bolero edged with the same jet trimming and with a narrow line of dark sealskin, opening over a vest of cream panne. Another is an evening dress in coat-of-mail jet sequins and spangled lace; the back of the skirt is folds of the lace let in to an otherwise tight-fitting tunie of sequins, and the low bodice is cleverly combined of the two materials, with a large knot of black velvet at the left side of the corsage, which will in wear naturally be lighted up by an order or a diamond ornament. Another

garment is a black velvet coat with cut-steel buttons and chinchilla collar and revers.

Panne is the sumpt material of the year; its lustrous smooth surface and pliable nature are adapted for all kinds of uses. Printed panne, with patterns in many colours, mostly in those wandering designs known as Oriental or Paisley, is in great request for toques and for trimmings on cloth dresses; and another form in which panne appears as trimmings is as "motifs," jetted or embroidered in outline, and laid upon cloth or velvet or satin. Panne is used also to make entire dresses, and the best trimming then is lace. A very handsome example was in mauve panne, cut Princess fashion, tucks beginning at the low-cut shoulders behind and running on down to some distance below the waist to form the shape; the train thence spread forth. The décolleté was edged round with a jewelled passementerie, which was continued as edging to the small rounded bolero of Brussels lace laid over mauve satin; the passementerie ran as edging also down a shaped narrow panel of lace that formed the front of the skirt. The almost inevitable addition to a Paris model at present is a fringed scarf, long or short; in this case it was long, and was formed of mauve satin, with silk fringes to match; the scarf-ends fell from a bow at the left shoulder, and reached to below the waist. Panne appeared in a visiting-dress in the following manner. The bodice and tunic were of biscuit-coloured zibeline cloth, the edges so elaborately decoupé, after the shape of the tunic-skirt had been formed, as to be quite a lace-like trimming. This fell over a flounce of panne of a darker brown tone; and of that, also, the whole bodice was composed, save for a bolero of the much cut-out cloth, the front edges of which were apparently held together by clasps of pink coral; and then a pink silk bow with fringe was set at the left side of the throat—one of those daring and successful little touches that distinguish Parisian ideas.

Our illustrations are of handsome and stately velvet coats. One is trimmed at collar and cuffs with chinchilla, and, as regards the rest of it, is adorned with bands of black glace silk edged with tufts of chenille, to which, down the front, is added a set of ornaments, forming fastenings, in netted silk to harmonise with the heading of the deep fringe that completes the garment at the foot. The second example has collar, cuffs, and deep flounce of sable (a little matter of, say, three hundred pounds), and is trimmed down with black silk cord. The toque in each case is of fur to match that on the coat, trimmed with fancy feathers.

One result of the Women's Congress of last spring has been the formation of a society of girls of the upper classes



A HANDSOME COAT OF SABLE AND VELVET.

Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family. They own one of the sights of London (which they are always ready to show to customers) in the shape of their immense wine-cellars, excavated in the cool, clean sand and extending from Regent Street to Saville Row, wherein are stored bins of thousands upon thousands of bottles, some quite ready to draw from, others ripening to perfection and biding their time. There is nothing about wines of every description or spirits or liqueurs that the experts of this great firm do not know, as may be judged from their important appointments; and any orders entrusted to them are certain to be conscientiously and worthily executed.

Sweetmeats and perfumes are gifts that a man can always offer to a lady, and that will become a worthy present by being purchased from Mr. S. Sainsbury, now at new premises, 136, Regent Street, having recently removed there from the house in the Strand, where he had built up a reputation extending over half a century. This firm are agents for the special quality of delicious chocolates manufactured by Marquis, of Paris, and also for the fine fondants, bonbons of almonds and other pastes, crystallised flowers, and dragées of almonds or pistachio-nuts that only the French confectioners produce. A goodly supply of some of these, packed into one of the bonbonnières boxes or fancy baskets, of which this firm has so large a stock, cannot fail to please the recipient. There are the famous "round boxes," filled with chocolates or bonbons, for instance, which are chosen by purchasers who think the contents the chief thing. These boxes are handsomely covered with fancy paper in designs like old silks, and when tied up with broad ribbon they present a good appearance. Then there are hand-painted sacs; dainty baskets in coloured rush and wicker; and uncommon ones, big and little, in Japanese and Esquinoaux work; and superb ones in satin, painted or embroidered, any of them useful for card-baskets and a dozen other purposes long after the sweets and Christmas are things of the past. Mr. Sainsbury's English lavender-water, either plain or combined with rose and other perfumes, so as to produce a unique effect, is another gift always pleasing; and there is a variety of good perfumes to be purchased at 136, Regent Street, in ornamental cases. The newest enterprise is to act as agents for a famous French artist in glass and in wood marquerie, Emile Gallé, whose work will be found very fine.

"Refreshing, London," is the telegraphic address of the Central London dépôt of the special Eau-de-cologne indicated by the number "4711." Refreshing, indeed, it is, and quite worth while making a note of the number:



COAT OF VELVET TRIMMED WITH CHINCHILLA.

who are desirous of helping in any form of social or charitable work that offers them an opening. It is to be called "The Lend-a-Hand Club." Lady Beatrice Kemp is president, and on the committee are Lady K. Egerton, Lady Clementine Hay, and Lady Marjorie Gordon. The last-named, Lady Aberdeen's only daughter, will be one of the leading spirits, as she has been encouraged from her childhood by her mother to share in such efforts according to her ability. She has long been the president of a children's charitable society, and editor of a little magazine connected therewith.

FILMENA.



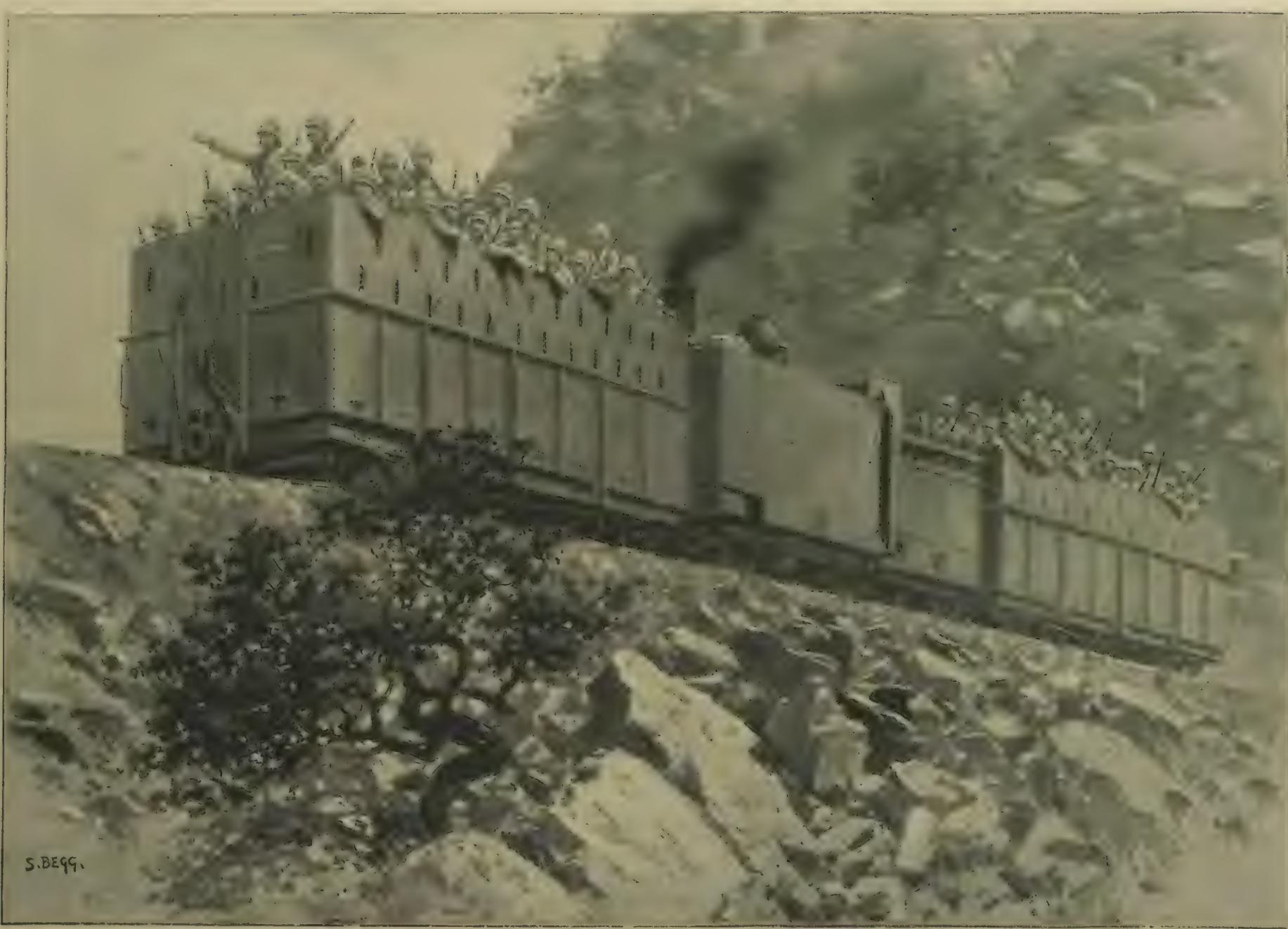
THROUGH THE BOER LINES: A NATIVE RUNNER WITH DESPATCHES FOR LADYSMITH.

Drawn by F. Paterson from a Sketch by our Special Artist.



THE NAVAL BRIGADE AT THE BATTLE BEFORE LADYSMITH, OCTOBER 30; THE 4'7 GUN, MOUNTED ON CAPTAIN SCOTT'S CARRIAGE, IN ACTION.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



A SORTIE WITH THE ARMoured TRAIN FROM LADYSMITH.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Milton Prior.



THE HOSPITAL TRAIN LEAVING LADYSMITH FOR PIETERMARITZBURG.

From Photographs by our Special Correspondent, W. G. L. —.



GENERAL IAN HAMILTON.

COLONEL DICK-CUNNINGHAM.

ADVANCE OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Milner Prior.

SCENES IN NATAL.

Our scenes in Natal reproduced on this page are from sketches by Dr. John Dimock Brown, who has just returned from Estcourt. One sketch shows the Mooi River, where some of our troops have been entrenched. The picture of the river is taken from the railway station, looking westward, and on the left is the road leading from the railway station to Weston, at which point it joins the high-road leading from Pietermaritzburg to Estcourt. Another illustration shows the Mooi River station and hotel, where Major-General Barton has his headquarters. The road, which is seen winding over the hill to the right, goes eastward towards the Drakensberg. Another of our illustrations is taken at Howick, on the main road leading from Pietermaritzburg to Estcourt. On the "nek" between the hills in the extreme distance is the position of Nottingham road, about twenty miles away. The village of Howick lies just on the other side of the river Umgeni, which is seen flowing through the middle distance of the picture. The Mooi River is an affluent of the Vaal, and flows south, passing to the east of Potchefstroom.

FRENCH ART IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The further instalment of Lady Dilke's illustrated history of French Art ("French Painters of the Eighteenth Century," George Bell and Sons) deals with a period which saw the national taste raised to a dangerous height of refinement. The Court painters—those who did not paint for the Court or courtiers found little or no encouragement—were absorbed in the impossible task of making nature above all things decorative and artificial. It was the age



THE WAR: MOOI RIVER, NATAL LOOKING WESTWARDS FROM RAILWAY STATION.



THE WAR: MOOI RIVER STATION AND HOTEL, HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL BARTON.

of fancy dress and fêtes champêtres, and nature was relegated to a very subordinate position. The Royal Academy, (of France) with its crowd of honorary amateurs, was as hostile to progress as all other constituted bodies, and, like them, having opposed reform, was swept away by revolution. The eighteenth century, for this reason, is specially suitable for study, whilst its prominent artists are interesting personalities who have left their mark upon the profession they pursued with much intelligence but with little enthusiasm. The classical style, fully in harmony with the "Siècle de Louis XIV.," was growing a trifle heavy and wearisome; but the escape from its influence was only towards frivolity and prettiness. The rival painters representing the two schools were Le Moine and de Troy. To the former is attributed the invention of "le rayon rose," which his pupil Boucher carried out with even greater effect. When the Wallace Gallery is opened, an opportunity of judging both master and pupil will be afforded to connoisseurs of French art. Boucher, who in the following period divided public favour with Fragonard, gives the keynote of the art of the Regency and of Louis the Fifteenth's reign—decorative art—by which was meant adapting nature to the drop-scene of a theatre, and representing courtiers in fine dresses and ladies in paniers and powder playing in sylvan recesses where the foliage was blue, and the illumination everywhere. The marvel is that artists painting under such limitations should have produced pictures which even now command our admiration. It is the secret of French eighteenth century art which Lady Dilke unravels in a volume that is no less fascinating in its letterpress than it is attractive from its illustrations. The studies of the various painters—Boucher and Fragonard, Watteau and Lancret, Chardin and Greuze—are not only vivacious, but show research and wide acquaintance with the life of the eighteenth century. These biographies, which form a complete history of French art of the time, enable us to realise the unity in the aims of its three branches—decoration, fêtes-galantes, and

familiar life—and we are able to gauge with accuracy the bond of artificialism which united them.

It must not, however, be supposed that there were not painters who distinguished themselves in other lines. Portraiture and landscape-painting were pursued, and the former much patronised. But the influence of Rigaud and Largilliére, both of whom owed much to Dutch or Flemish teaching, was destined to be soon eclipsed by Nattier, who, wholly destitute of the virility of his predecessors, was nevertheless consummately graceful in his painting of the ladies of the Court. His name will be associated with a large number of "portraits historiés" which constitute the best companion to the study of eighteenth-century history.

Among the landscape-painters, the three Vernetts seem to have been destined for greater results than they achieved. Claude Joseph Vernet especially would, if he could, have emancipated his art from the trammels by which it was fettered; but his instinct for decorative effect was fatal to any true pursuit of nature.

The task which the author of this volume has set herself is by no means an easy one—to make her readers acquainted with the principal painters by personal anecdotes, and at the same time to set in its place the art-work of each. Added to this, there runs throughout this study of an interesting if not exalted period of art, a stream of delicate criticism, indicating the faults and failures as well as the talents and beauties of French art in the last century. "After having fallen into absolute discredit, it has now, in some respects, more than recovered the position to which it is entitled." So writes Lady Dilke; and her judicious estimate of its more prominent exponents will enable many to award their praise and blame with discrimination.



THE WAR: HOWICK, ON THE HIGH ROAD BETWEEN PIETERMARITZBURG AND ESTCOURT.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: CASUALTIES AT THE FRONT.



MAJOR COUNT GLEICHES
(Grenadier Guards, Wounded).



BRIGADIER-GENERAL FETHERSTONEHAUGH
(Wounded).



LIEUTENANT H. B. F. BAKER-CARR
(1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wounded).



LIEUTENANT A. M. ROSS
(2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, Wounded).



LIEUTENANT A. H. TRAVERS
(3rd Grenadier Guards, Wounded).



MAJOR THE HON. N. DE C. DALRYMPLE HAMILTON
(1st Scots Guards, Wounded).



LIEUTENANT H. C. ELWES
(1st Scots Guards, Wounded).



THE LATE SECOND LIEUTENANT PUGON
(2nd Coldstream Guards).



LIEUTENANT VISCOUNT ACHESEN
(3rd Coldstream Guards, Wounded).



CAPTAIN TRAVERS
(Devonshire Regiment, Wounded).



SERGEANT D. E. TIDE
(2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, Wounded).



LIEUTENANT GLENDENS RYBOW
(3rd Grenadier Guards, Wounded).



SECOND LIEUTENANT W. J. M. HILL
(1st Scots Guards, Wounded).



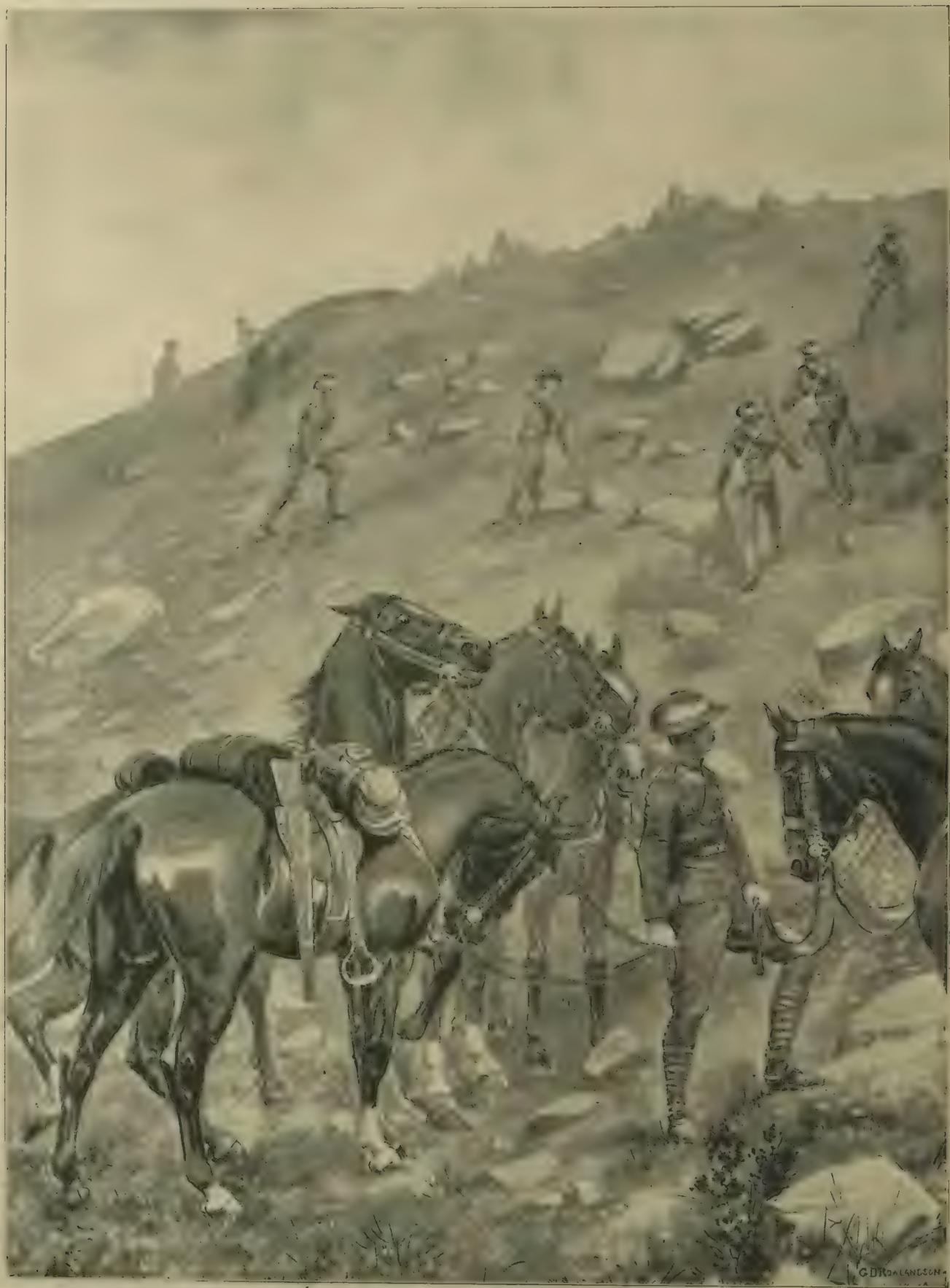
THE LATE CAPTAIN SENIOR
(Royal Marine Artillery).



THE LATE MIDSHIPMAN HUDDART
(H.M.S. Doris).



COLOUR-SERGEANT W. SCOTT
(2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, Wounded).



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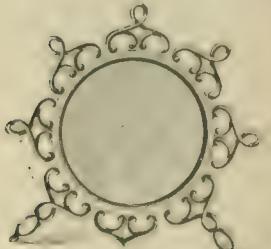
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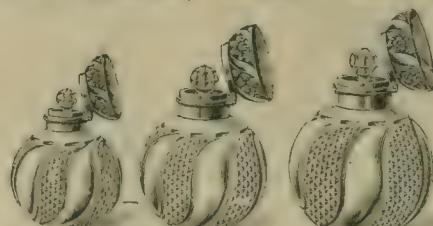


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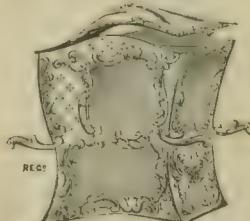
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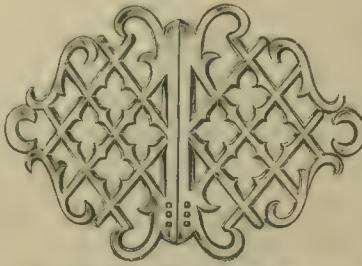
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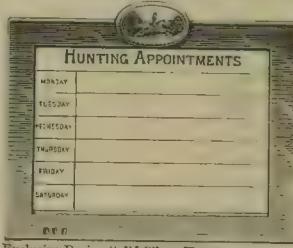
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BOOKS TO READ.

LONDON : DEC. 5, 1899.

Moderacy, in these days, has but small chance of winning even the recognition it may deserve, but at no time in the history of letters has real talent had such acclamation showered upon it. The critics have their pets, and when they take a peat to their hearts no praise is too extreme. Consider the case of Mr. Stephen Phillips, who stands, without doubt, in the first rank of the younger generation of poets. If anything could have discredited a calm and proper judgment of his new tragedy in four acts, "Paolo and Francesca" (Lane), and inclined those sober minds who judge a new work by the standard of classic masterpieces, it would have been the laudatory puffs preliminary which preceded the publication of the tragedy. So extravagant were those herald paragraphs that the ordinary reader opens this little volume with much the feeling of a runner when he stands on the mark of the half-mile track and remembers that in former heats competitors have galloped flush-faced to victory. "What if I should never reach the goal?" he asks himself. "What if I fall by the way? What if the race should not thrill and rejoice me as it has thrilled and rejoiced others?"

If "Paolo and Francesca" had been a thin, or even a passable achievement, the action of impulsive friends might have wrecked the little barque before it was well

times a young poet can compel, by the excellence of his former work, long reviews in all the London papers on the day of publication.

Books in praise of youth, its freshness, its joy, and its morning glamour have their ardent admirers. I cannot count myself one of that company. Mr. Egerton Castle's "Young April" (Macmillan) did not hold me very tight in its clutches. It is the story of a pretty, shapely youth, travelling with a grotesque tutor on the Continent, who awakes one morning to find himself a Duke. In the same breath he learns that he must return home at once to assume the serious responsibilities of his position. The thought fills him with dismay, for he is twenty, the year is young and the sky is blue. Well, by an ingenious and daring escape he evades his tutor, and into one glorious month he crowds enough adventures to fill a lifetime. To fill a lifetime! Why, if one eighth of them had happened to Tom, Dick, or Harry he would count himself a hero of romance for evermore. Beautiful women, a duel, brave men, fighting, the company of royalty—all cross his meteoric path; and then he returns home to assume his responsibilities and to dream of that month throughout his uneventful ducal life, and to sentimentalise over it in the last chapter. Mr. Castle is a clever writer. "Young April" leaves the impression of a bright, gay experiment in high spirits—no more.

The author of "How Count Tolstoy Lives and

"Everything was in a tumult at the home of the Oblonskys." The book, apparently, grew from that incident. The naïveté of many passages will make you smile, but Tolstoy the man is certainly revealed in its pages.

QUILL.

"Hans Christian Andersen *redivivus!*" one may exclaim on seeing Mrs. Lucas's translation of the ever popular "Fairy Tales" (Emden and Co., London and New York), and we may confidently prophesy that this volume (thanks to the text and to the illustrations, will be among the most popular gift-books of the season. The brothers Robinson (Tom, Charles, and William) share between them the task of supplying illustrations to this charming volume; and it would be difficult to say which of the three has been most successful. Holger the Dane, who sleeps in the Kronberg, Hans Clodhopper riding the billy-goat, and dear simple Thumelisa are brought home to us in a fashion which no other illustrators have attempted. If "The Ugly Duckling" has failed to appeal on its own merits to the interpreter, little Gerda in the "Snow Queen" has found a sympathetic exponent. We might go through the volume, picking out typical illustrations. With regard to the translation, it has the merit of being not only literal, but literary. For fifty years and more Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales" have been amongst the most popular of Christmas presents for boys and girls; but



OUR LOYAL COLONIES: DEPARTURE FROM WELLINGTON OF THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SERVICE ON BOARD THE "WAIWERA."

From a Sketch by Mr. A. H. Moyle, Wellington, N.Z.

out of the harbour. Happily that is not the case. Within its limits the tragedy is a fine performance, and a daring performance, for Mr. Phillips has elected to say in four acts what Dante told in sixty lines of immortal verse. It is the work of a young poet of refined mind, delicate feeling, chastened style, and clear lyrical utterance. Many of the passages are exceedingly beautiful, and the action moves with a calm sweetness that is temperate as a summer day. The tragedy leaves a pleasant, if somewhat of a saccharine, memory in the mind. But—I speak for myself—it does not move one, does not call to the heart as, for instance, the story of Romilia in "The Ring and the Book." In that wonderful poem, which in its essential theme of the mutual passion of two simple and unsophisticated souls, ending disastrously, may fittingly be contrasted with Mr. Phillips's tragedy, we feel that Browning soars to heights, and touches depths which at present are not discernible in Mr. Phillips's heritage. The one is a love-story in a garden, the other a passion in the arena of the world. The one appeals to youth; the other to those who have passed on, to whom boy and girl love-stories, however deathless, have dropped into their proper place in the scheme of things. The comparison is not unfair. No other young modern poet could have written "Paolo and Francesca," but we must take into account the dead as well as the living when we begin to appraise reputations. When I find Mr. William Archer saying that "Sardou could not have ordered the action more skilfully, Tennyson could not have clothed the passion in words of purer loveliness," I give him Sardou, but Tennyson—no! It is worthy of remark that in these racing

Works" (Nisbet) has visited the great man, and has seen him in unguarded moments. P. A. Sergieenko—that is the author's name—tells us much about him, and his methods of work, which will be useful to some future biographer. We learn among other things that Tolstoy has fifteen children, and that his wife makes all his clothes. We also learn that he is a strict vegetarian, and that at seventy years of age he can ride miles on his bicycle, can play for hours at lawn-tennis, and is always ready to run races with little boys. His favourite writers are Socrates, Epictetus, Pascal, Victor Hugo, Dickens, and J. J. Rousseau, who has had "more influence than all the rest on his spiritual organisation." This naïve little book supports a theory I have always held—that Tolstoy is not a novelist through intention. The development of character and the growth of the spiritual life are the primary interests of his intellect. To him fiction is merely the readiest means of promulgating his theories, and no doubt it was a surprise to him to learn that he was one of the first living masters in that vehicle. Take the case of "Anna Karenina." It was begun, it would seem, by chance. One evening he happened to overhear his son reading aloud a story by Pushkin. He took the book, and declaimed the opening sentence. Whereupon, we are told, he went into ecstasies and cried, "That is the way one ought always to begin to write. That immediately arouses the reader's interest." Somebody suggested that Tolstoy should write a novel of high life. That very evening he wrote the well-known sentence at the beginning of Anna Karenina:

of late years there arose a feeling that he was out of date. Mrs. Lucas's translation will, we think, prove this to be a fallacy, and will arouse the enthusiasm of our critical youngsters. Experience shows that they are quite as difficult to please as their elders, and not seldom in things that are intended for themselves their judgment is surer and altogether impartial. To such a public Hans Christian Andersen in his new garb appeals, and we firmly believe will not appeal in vain.

THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

The departure of the New Zealand contingent for service in South Africa was celebrated at Wellington, with a maritime display, in which fully twenty steam-ships took part. The day was delightful, and the arrangements made by Mr. A. G. Johnson were carried out with complete satisfaction. The troops embarked on board the *Waiwera*, and the attendant vessels were marshalled in three lines, one to starboard, one to port, and one in the centre, where the *Waiwera* herself took up her position. Every ship had a band on board, and the moments before leaving were enlivened with musical selections and the singing of popular songs. The escorting squadron accompanied the *Waiwera* as far as the Heads, and then with salutes, dipping of flags, firing of aerial bombs, music, and cheers the vessels put about, and the *Waiwera* steamed ahead en route for the seat of war. The Earl and Countess of Ranfurly, with their daughter, were present at the ceremony.

FESTIVE PARIS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

Franz Hals of Haarlem, perhaps the only formidable rival to Rembrandt as a portrait-painter, got drunk six nights out of seven if not thirteen out of fourteen, and when in that state of fuddle used to pray to be there and then translated to "Abraham's bosom." On one occasion, three of his subsequently famous pupils—namely, Dink (Richard) van Delen, Adriaan Brouwer, and Adriana van Ostade bethought themselves of giving their master a foretaste of the realisation of his wish by slinging ropes under his mattress, passing the ends of said ropes through the ceiling, and thus lifting him bodily into the air. When Franz felt himself slowly ascending he begged for time. "Not yet, good Lord," he pleaded; "Thy servant is not prepared." The bed with its burden was let down; but Franz continued his supplication to be taken to Heaven just the same to the end of his life.

The French remind one of the Dutch artist. For several years they have been "spoiling for a rumpus" with England. Whenever there appears a probability of their desire being gratified their military and naval authorities allege their inefficient condition of preparedness; yet they continue to agitate. Their method in general is that of M. Jules Guérin of Fort Chabrol notoriety in particular. He alleged last week before the High Court of Justice that, although he had fired upon the gendarmes and police from the windows and the roof of his improvised stronghold, he had used only blank cartridges. Those blank cartridges, in the way of vapouring against England, seem to cost the nation a good deal of money, if we are to judge by the military and naval Budgets; and if a sensible Minister, like M. Delessé, points this out in a pertinent way, the Chamber takes to "heckling" him.

Thus far France's so-called political attitude towards England; which attitude, unless I am greatly mistaken, will not be altered in spite of the threats from various quarters of boycotting France, the French, Paris, and its Exhibition unless the nation mend their manners towards us. I am not quarrelling with the threats themselves; I am merely endeavouring to show their futility. I do not know what would be the effect of our seriously carrying out those threats; nor do I care to speculate in that direction. I am aware of one Englishman having given his ward or goddaughter a sum of £2000 for her trousseau on the express condition of not one penny of the money being spent on French dresses and lingerie. I will take it that the condition will be complied with to the letter. One swallow does not make a summer. There are, I fancy, not many epicures who would forego their champagne, their burgundy, and their claret because their producers, or those who profess to speak in their names, choose to abuse us. And as for their wives, daughters, and sisters sacrificing their vanity on the altar of quasi-national dignity—I shall leave the word patriotism practically unwritten—by abstaining from French dresses, French flowers, and the hundred and one knick-knacks that make up the total of their daily and hourly cogitations, the thing is evidently too absurd.

The French, and especially the Parisians, know this, and well they may smile at the covert and open menaces to that effect. They know very little of England, but they know this much: By the side of Puritanical England, continuing the traditions of Cromwell and his Roundheads, spending their time in prayer and meditation, and systematically banishing all the arts and pleasures of a festive life, there is the England of John Evelyn, wishing to improve its mind by travel and aiming at recreation, both refined and the reverse. In a book recently published, "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," the principal character expresses his contempt for the Wandering Jew. The Wandering Jew in this instance is the fashionable or semi-fashionable man or woman who on a bright afternoon, especially in the season, is forced to perambulate Piccadilly and Bond Street without finding rest for the sole of his or her foot in the shape of the terrace of a bright and well-conducted café.

At the risk of wounding English artistic susceptibilities, I venture to say that Burlington House is not the Paris Salon, and that "The Gay Lord Quex," "The Canary," and "A Visitor from Mars," are not equal from an artistic point of view to M. Abel Hermant's new piece, "Le Faubourg"; that though "San Toy," "Florodora," and even "The Rose of Persia" be fresh from the composers' and librettists' pens, and Offenbach's "Belle Hélène," be thirty-five years old, many Englishmen would prefer the French production. Maxims, in the Rue Royale, and Pousset's one-year-old magnificent and palatial supper-rooms on the Boulevard Montmartre are vastly more entertaining after the theatre than our restaurants, where grandmotherly legislation compels one to bolt one's food and drink on the penalty of being told that "time is up" before one is fairly through one's meal. Englishmen are content to abide by all this when at home, nevertheless they hanker now and again after the "undisturbed" flesh-pots of Paris, and the flesh-pots, in the figurative as well as literal meaning of the term, are at present most attractive in Paris, and will be made more so next year. The Frenchmen know that the English cannot withstand their temptation, hence they sneer at the threat of their being boycotted. Well they may!

General Joubert is a credulous person. He believes every legend told him by his burghers. They have invented a tale of a Lancer who tried to "assassinate" a doctor. Another story discloses the barbarity of the British in tying prisoners, some of them wounded, to a Maxim, and dragging them along. Finally, our troops were charged with firing on the white flag. This is the crowning impudence of the Boer imagination. General Joubert swallows it all, and sends a memorandum to Mr. Reitz. Clearly this is a Boer device for escaping any formal contrition for their notorious abuse of the white flag.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.
W.H. GEDNEY (Exeter).—Kt to K 2nd affords another solution to your problem.

CHARLES PLANTER (Prestwich).—Your two-mover is still disfigured by duals. For instance, if Q takes Q—surely a strong reply!—Kt or Kt mates. In your three-mover there is no such move as 1. P to B 4th on board.

J. S. KELLY (Northampton).—We have played through the variation you suggest, but the continuation is faulty. You overlook the effect of 25. Q to Q 5th (ch), and the sacrificed piece is not regained.

REGINALD GRIMES (Kensington).—No, we do not think it is likely to take place soon.

E.S. GIBBS.—Your opponent is wrong. The move cannot be made.

A.O. STEPHENS AND H. BROWNE.—Marked for publication.

A.J. ALLEN, H. GRAY, G.S. JOHNSON, AND SYDNEY DE MATTOX.—Problems to hand with thanks.

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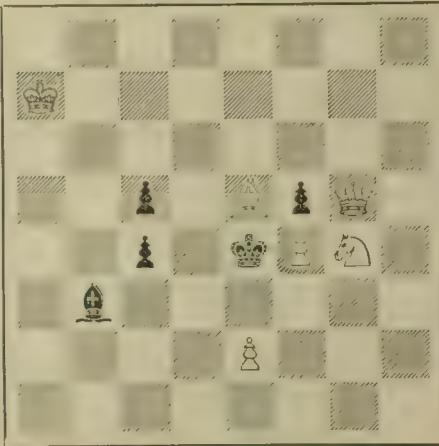
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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2900.—By F. HEALEY.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to B 6th Any move.
2. Mates.

PROBLEM NO. 2903.—By C. W. (Sunbury).

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS.

Game played in America between Messrs. H. HERLM and M. LISNER.

(Queen's Pawn Game).

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	11. Q takes B	Kt to B 3rd
2. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to B 3rd	Q to B 2nd
3. B to Q 3rd	Rt to K 8rd	13. Kt to K 6th	P to K 3rd
4. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd	14. Castles	Kt to K 4th
5. P to K B 4th	15. Kt takes Kt	16. P to B 6th	Q takes Kt
It is known as "the stone wall variation" of the Queen's Pawn Game. It is a very forcible move. If P takes P up to Kt to K 3rd and Kt to K 4th, Black can only succeed if he follows up with Kt to K 3rd and Kt to K 4th. It is to play 6. Kt to K 3rd and Kt to K 4th.			
6. Q to B 3rd			
7. P to B 3rd	P to B 4th	17. P to K Kt 4th	K R to B 3rd
8. K P takes P	takes P	18. Kt to K P	B P takes P
9. Kt to K 2nd	B to R 3rd	19. B to B 4th	
The object of developing by P to K R 3rd is to play 6. Kt to K 3rd and Kt to K 4th. It is useful to defend the pawn, and exchange weakens Black's Queen's side too much.			
10. B to B 2nd	B takes Kt	20. Q takes P (ch)	Q takes B
It is to play 6. Kt to K 3rd and Kt to K 4th. It is useful to defend the pawn, and exchange weakens Black's Queen's side too much.			
21. B to K 5th			
22. Q to B sq			
23. B takes B			
24. R to B 7th			
Resigns.			

Very forcible move. If P takes P up to Kt to K 3rd and Kt to K 4th, Black is almost compelled to take, and then follows the pretty attack on the King's position, which soon settles matters.

The object of developing by P to K R 3rd is to play 6. Kt to K 3rd and Kt to K 4th. It is useful to defend the pawn, and exchange weakens Black's Queen's side too much.

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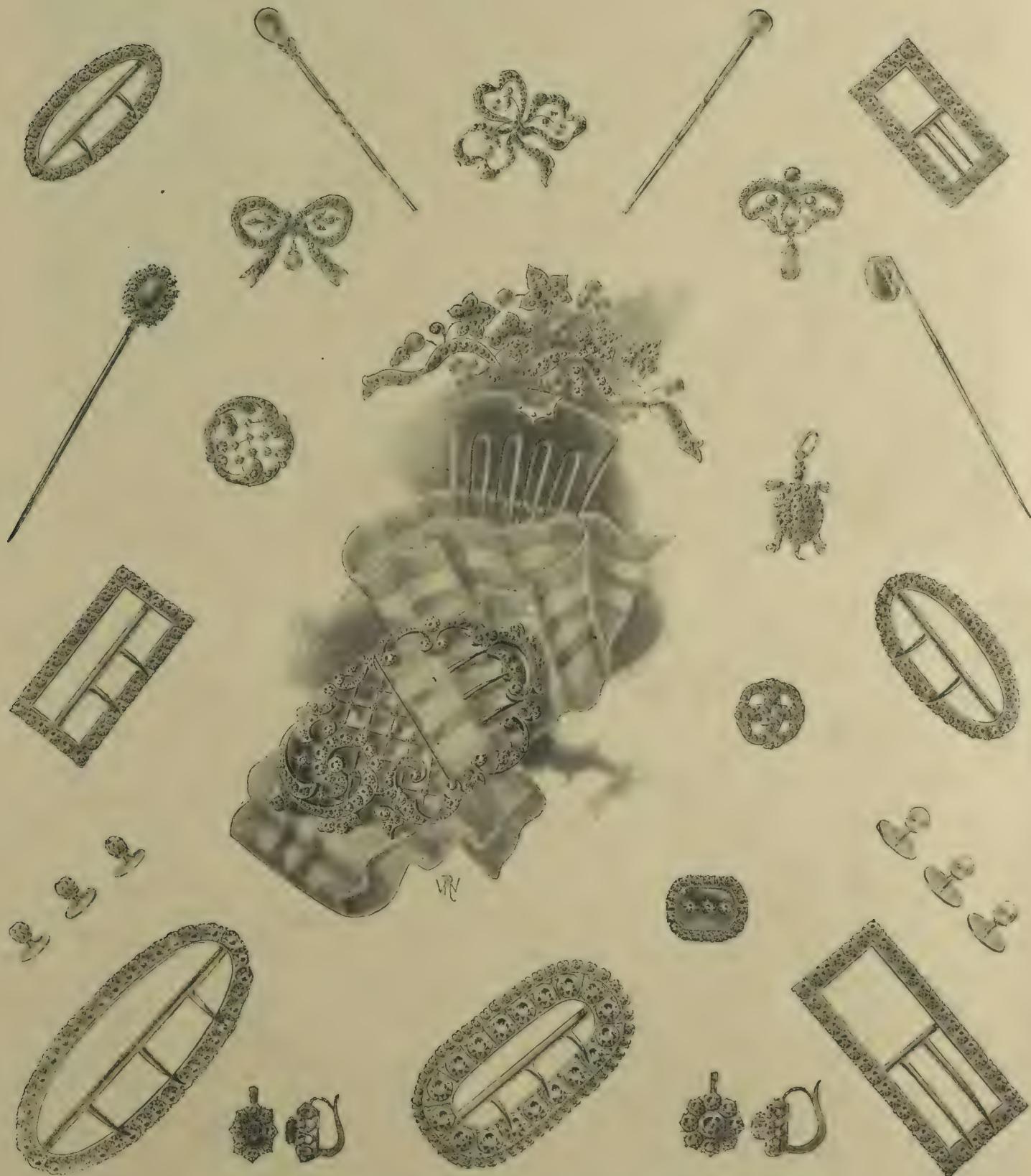
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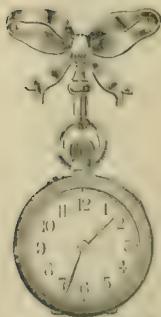
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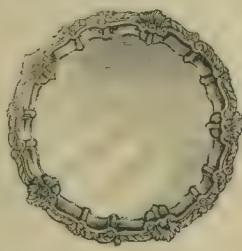
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Sugar-Boat, and Cream-Ewer, in four sizes.
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Do, do, with engraved centre,
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1898) of Mr. Thomas Oliverson, of 2, Hyde Park Gate, and East Sutton Park, Maidstone, who died on Sept. 21, was proved on Nov. 28 by Colonel Edward Ring Berry, the brother-in-law, and John Luxley Aukland, the executors, the value of the estate being £284,188. The testator gives all his interest under the will of his uncle, Thomas Oliverson, in the hereditaments and premises in Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, or elsewhere in the City of London, to his brother, Richard Oliverson, for life, then to his nephew, Cecil Oliverson, for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority in tail male. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his sister, Mrs. Margaret Berry, for life, and then, upon further trust, for her husband, Colonel Edward Ring Berry, for his life. At the death of the survivor of them he settles all his real estate in Lancashire on his nephew Cecil Oliverson, and leaves the ultimate residue of his property to the issue of his sister Mrs. Berry, as she may appoint.

The will (dated Sept. 17, 1895, with three codicils (dated Nov. 28, 1895, March 27, 1896, and April 26, 1897), of Mr. Edward Lewton Cox, of 25, Gloucester Square, who died on Oct. 11, was proved on Nov. 24 by Edward Hodges, Romer Williams, and Archibald Herbert James, the executors, the value of the estate being £170,443.

The testator gives £10,000, his leasehold house with the furniture and effects therein, carriages and horses, and an annuity of £2500 to his sister-in-law Mrs. Laura Harman; £10,000 to his cousin Edward Hodges; £500 each to his executors; £450 to his brother-in-law James Marshall; £10,000 to his late wife's niece Alice Hodgson; £2700 to his stepdaughter Fanny Wallace; £3800 to his cousin Cecil Hicks Austin; £1800 to Mrs. Louisa Spinks, and £450 each to her three children; £1800 each to Clarence Lucius O'Brien and Elizabeth, his wife; £900 each to E. Dalton, Mrs. Harrison Dalton, the Rev. Richard Dalton, and Charles Reynolds Williams; and legacies to friends and servants. The residue of his property he leaves to the children of his sister Mrs. Louisa Marshall.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1891) of Mr. Sydney Courtauld, J.P., of Bocking Place, Braintree, Essex, and Kilchrenan House, Oban, who died on Oct. 20, was proved on Nov. 25 by Mrs. Sarah Lucy Courtauld, the widow, William Julian Courtauld, the son, Samuel Augustine Courtauld, the nephew, and John Henry Cobb, the executors, the value of the estate being £87,884. The testator gives £25,000, £500, and his furniture and domestic effects to his wife; £7500 each to his sons; £6000 each to his daughters; certain farms, lands, and cottages at Braintree and Bocking to his children William Julian, Samuel, Sydney Renée, Catherine, John Sewell, and Stephen Lewis; £250 each to

Samuel Augustine Courtauld and John Henry Cobb; and £25 each to his brother George and sister Susanna Ruth Tolly. The residue of his property he leaves as to one third to his wife and two thirds between his children, the shares of his sons to be one third more than those of his daughters.

The will (dated June 8, 1899) of Mr. Frederic Smitton, J.P., of the Rookery, Preston Park, Brighton, formerly of Liverpool, who died on Oct. 10, was proved on Nov. 23 by Mrs. Sarah Ann Smitton, the widow, Herbert Allen Smitton, the son, and Turtod Ackerly, the executors, the value of the estate being £83,423. The testator bequeaths £7000, upon trust, for his daughter Helena May; £7000 to his son Ernest Claud; £5000 each to his sons Frederic Harrison, Walter Percy, and Herbert Allen; £1000 and his jewels to his wife; and £100 to Turton Ackerly. His residuary estate is to be held, upon trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife during her widowhood, and subject thereto in equal shares for his children.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1895), with a codicil (dated Aug. 31, 1899), of Mr. Edward Packard, J.P., D.L., of Smallburgh Place, Smallburgh, and Lymbridge House, Ipswich, who died on Oct. 27, was proved on Nov. 27 by Edward Packard and Henry Woods Packard, the sons, and Charles Cheston, the executors, the value of the estate



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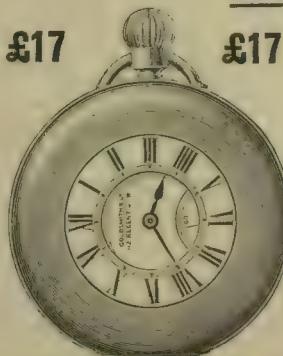
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being £61,604. The testator gives £1000, part of his furniture and household effects, and such a yearly sum as, with the income from two settlements, will make up £2000 per annum during such time as she shall reside at Pembroke House, and afterwards of £800 per annum, to his wife; £2000 each, upon trust, for his sons John Harrison and Arthur; £10,000 to his son Osborne Burgess; £5000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his daughter Mrs. Mary Cheston; £4000 upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter Mrs. Henrietta Ellen Mack; such a sum as, with what she receives from a settlement, will make up £10,000 upon trust, for his daughter Alice Elizabeth; £1000 to his son-in-law Charles Cheston; £3000 to his son Henry Woods; £100 to the East Suffolk Hospital; £19 19s. to John Bell, captain of his yacht; £100 to his nurse, Mrs. Johnson; and £25 to his coachman, Jacobs. He devises all his manors, lands, and premises at Bramford and Saxmundham to his son Edward, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to seniority in tail male. On the decease of his wife, a sum of £5000 is to be held, upon trust, for his step-son, Charles Henry Umfreville. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Osborne Burgess, and his daughters Alice Elizabeth, Mrs. Cheston, and Mrs. Mack.

and he makes no further provision for his other sons, having already given them large sums.

The will (dated May 1, 1895) of Mr. William Russell, of Tembroke Lodge, the Boltons, South Kensington, who died on Oct. 29, was proved on Nov. 22 by Jane Mary Southern and Elizabeth Ann Southern, the executrices, the value of the estate being £45,279. The testator gives £200 to Francis Hughes; £2500 Consols each to his adopted daughters, Evelyn Marion and Selina Southern; £250 and an annuity of £250 to his stepson, Thomas Russell; £500 Consols each to Maria Ann Peeling, Evelyn Peeling, and Maria Mary Brewer; £250 and his household furniture to Jane Mary Southern; £200 and an annuity of £10 10s. to Elizabeth Ann Southern; and legacies to his coachman, cook, and housemaid. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for Jane Mary Southern for life, and then for his adopted daughters Evelyn Marion and Selina Southern.

The will (dated March 31, 1898), with a codicil (dated Aug. 28, 1899), of Mr. Walter Todd, of 25, Campayne Gardens, West Hampstead, and formerly of Albemarle Eaton, Norwich, who died on Sept. 7, was proved on Nov. 23 by Mrs. Eleanor Todd, the widow, Alfred Todd

and Sidney Todd, the sons, and Francis Napier Sutton, the executors, the value of the estate being £45,021. Subject to legacies of £2000 each to his sons Alfred and Sidney, the testator leaves all his property, upon trust, for his wife during her life or widowhood, or to pay her an annuity of £200 in the event of her marrying again. On her death or remarriage £120 per annum is to be applied for the benefit of his son Lewis Walter, and his residuary estate equally divided between his children, except his said son Lewis Walter.

The will of Mr. Frederick William Clarsley, of Pinewood, Stoke Poges, Bucks, who died on Oct. 1, was proved on Nov. 17 by the Rev. George Ernest Frewer and the Rev. John Lovell Robinson, the executors, the value of the estate being £15,507.

The will (dated Nov. 28, 1890), with a codicil (dated Feb. 3, 1896), of Surgeon-General Sir Charles Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., honorary physician to the Queen, of 25, Westbourne Square, who died on Sept. 30, was proved on Nov. 28 by Dame Annie Gordon, the widow, Frederick Francis Gordon, the son, and Sir James Roderick Duff McGregor, Bart., the executors, the value of the estate being £25,336. The testator bequeaths his medals and

SOFT DELICATE SKIN

A beautiful complexion and face, neck, and arms of matchless whiteness are insured to those ladies who use

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR



the most delicate, healing, and refreshing milk ever used. It protects the skin from all trying changes of weather, removes freckles, tan, redness and ruddiness; soothes and heals chaps, chilblains, irritation, cutaneous eruptions more easily than any other preparation. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s and 4s.

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prevents the hair falling off or becoming dry, cures baldness, eradicates scurf; also in golden colour for fair and golden hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.

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Keystone Burgundy is not medicated, but a natural wine solely controlled by us; and it is not particularly for invalids. It is not to battle with illness, but to combat the wear and tear of every-day life; to supply the system with a maximum of nourishment and natural stimulant at a minimum cost.

For the same reason, and on some occasions, as you drink beer, stout, burgundy, or claret, you should drink Keystone Burgundy.

The question is whether it is better and cheaper you can decide for yourself at our risk. We will send one bottle or twelve bottles, and if you do not like Keystone Burgundy you may send it back, and we will refund your money in full.

Keystone Burgundy is ferruginous; that is, it contains iron naturally, which it acquires by the grapes being grown on soil with iron and limestone in it.

It is a pure, natural wine. Delicious in flavour; not the least inky, although it has iron in it; and it is free from acidity.

18/- per dozen bottles, carriage paid.
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No. 23.

Pithy Sentences on Weak Digestion.

Digestion is a bugbear to many people. They must eat, else they waste away. And yet when they do eat, Digestion is incomplete.

Their Bodies, therefore, are ill-nourished. And their Systems clogged by undigested Food.

Food that is undigested decays. This decomposition breeds foul gases and bacteria.

Ill-nourishment makes people weak. Nervous, and Anemic.

Bad Digestion causes Stomachic Pains. Flatulence or wind is decomposing fatty Food.

Fatty Food turns slightly rancid in the Stomach.

Bad Digestion causes it to become more rancid.

Pungent acrid Butyric Acid is thus formed. Which causes Heartburn, Flatulence, and Distension.

We must ever and always eat good Food.

And take care that we digest it.

If we neglect either of these two things,

Nature at once punishes us severely

For disobedience to her wise laws.

We are permitted to aid Nature,

But not on any account to supersede her.

We can aid Nature by the use of Guy's Tonic.

Guy's Tonic itself helps to digest Food. It also strengthens the Digestive functions generally.

By thus digesting Food rancidity is prevented.

By which means Heartburn is cured.

And Flatulence and Distension prevented.

Guy's Tonic thus cures in two ways; Both by preventive action and direct effect.

Moreover, Guy's Tonic is constitutionally Restorative.

It is truly Tonic in the best sense of the term.

It thereby strengthens the Nervous System. People using Guy's Tonic get stronger.

Because by better Digestion their Systems are nourished.

Guy's Tonic ensures good Digestion.

And thus feeds the Nerves and Tissues.

Guy's Tonic then by its constitutional action Completes the cure and consolidates its benefits.

This is the reason why people who use Guy's Tonic

Praise it so loudly and recommend it so freely.

For Guy's Tonic always does good.

Hence the good Reports and great sale of Guy's Tonic.

This is a triumph of real merit.

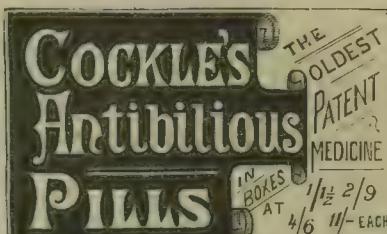
The proprietors of Guy's Tonic are proud of it.

Digestion improved by Guy's Tonic.

" My Wife for twenty years has suffered from Indigestion. She has been trying Doctors and all sorts of medicine, but got worse. This winter she has been very low-spirited, and the eating of a very small biscuit only has caused Pain and Sickness. Seeing your advertisement, she thought she would try Guy's Tonic. She did so, and I can safely say she is better than she has been for years. Since taking Guy's Tonic her Appetite has improved, and she is decidedly stronger. My wife is now fifty-six years of age."

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FRAGRANT BREATH.
HEALTHY GUMS.



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THE FAMOUS
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IS THE ARISTOCRATIC
BEVERAGE ALL OVER
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SCOTCH
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IF YOU APPRECIATE QUALITY, TRY THIS FINE OLD SPIRIT.

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Drink
IN CAMP
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IS USED
IN THE
PALACE
AND THE
SHIELING



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WHISKY
FOR THE
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INSIST UPON
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PHYSICAL
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It is invaluable as
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ADVANTAGES TO EXPORTERS.

BOTTLES (special shape), Pack in much less space than ordinary bottles and hold the same contents. The Special Uam Var bottles save about 20 per cent. freight by ship measurement, and are the strongest bottles on the market.

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cases about 20 per cent. space is saved, and the packages are suitable for loading on camel, mule, or pony back. (4th) The best and safest stimulant in the smallest bulk. (5th) Handy for transport, camp, knapsack, or pocket.

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"If faint and down-hearted or weary wi' toil,
If care roun' your heart like a serpent should coil,
Should enemies trouble, or friends fail to please,
Or the Fiend—Indigestion—abolish your ease;
You'll find not e'en these can your happiness mar,
When opposed by a bottle of OLD UAM VAR."



MIXED WITH
MINERAL, AERATED
OR
ORDINARY WATER
It forms a pleasant and Refreshing Beverage.

It Prevents or Checks
FERMENTS
IN THE
STOMACH



IT STIMULATES THE
DIGESTIVE
ORGANS

THE OLD
UAM VAR
WHISKY
MAY BE DEPENDED UPON
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military orders, furniture and household effects, the money at his bankers and agents, all interest and pensions due at his death and a policy of insurance on his life to his wife. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for her life, and then as to one half thereof to his daughter, Mrs. Ashton Bostock Mackenzie, and the other half to his sons Frederick Francis and Henry King, but if within one year from the death of his wife satisfactory evidence is forthcoming that his son Charles Alexander, who sailed in the *Bentomond* in 1872 and has not since been heard of, is alive, then he is to share with his brothers in the one half of the residuary estate.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1896), with two codicils (dated May 11, 1897, and Dec. 16, 1898), of Miss Janet Keith Barnes, of St. Catherine's, Horndean, Southampton, who died on Oct. 24, was proved on Nov. 25 by Albert William

Still Barnes, the brother, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £21,871. Among other legacies the testatrix gives £400 to the Additional Curates Society; £200 each to the Chichester Diocesan Clergy Sustentation Fund and the House of Peace at Plymouth; £100 each to the Ladies' Charitable School (Queen Square), the Consumption Hospital (Brompton), the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Vaughan Memorial at Christ Church, and to the Rector of Christ Church (St. Leonards-on-Sea) for the benefit of the schools; £50 each to the Home for Waifs and Strays, Church House, Deans Yard, and the Haggerston Sisterhood, Great Cambridge Street, Hackney Road; £1000 to the trustees of Cattistock Church, Dorset, to expend the income in the maintenance and repair of the carillon there; and £100 for furnishing and decorating the baptistry, and £50 for a keyboard. The residue of her property she leaves as to one

fourth each to her brothers Keith Henry Barnes and Albert William Barnes, one fourth to Mary Constance Barnes, and the remaining one fourth, upon trust, for her said brother Keith for life, and then for his children and her brother Albert and Mary Constance Barnes in equal shares.

The will of Colonel Francis Richard Charles Grant, late 5th and 9th Lancers, of 7, Beaumont Crescent, West Kensington, son of the late Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., who died on Oct. 10, was proved on Nov. 22 by the Bishop of Sodor and Man and Charles Edward Broughton, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £7870.

The will of Mr. John Steward, of East Carlton Manor, Norwich, who died on Oct. 26, was proved on Nov. 25 by John Henry Steward, the son and sole executor, the value of the estate being £10,017.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA. Cure any IRRITATION or SORENESS of the THROAT. Relieve the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION. Relieve BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH. Clear and give Strength to the VOICE of SINGERS. And are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

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FROM THIS MOMENT
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NEW "SERVICE"
45 Cal. for English
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NEW "POCKET"
REVOLVERS
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LIGHTNING MAGAZINE RIFLES.
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Burning Scaly
HUMOURS
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Warm baths with CUTICURA SOA, gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, and full doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all else fails.

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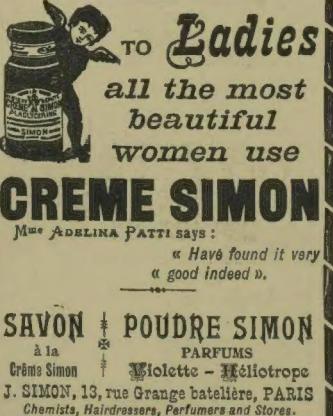
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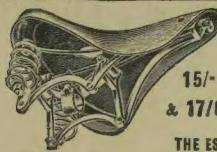
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society in intoxicating "bang" and low beggars' company. Still, the author furnishes opportunities for gorgeous dresses and pretty stage-pictures, as well as for one of those melodious, graceful, and scholarly scores of Sir Arthur Sullivan in which all true Savoyards delight. Only one complaint could be possibly urged against the popular composer—that he has been too complacent towards a new and pretty American prima donna, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw. Happily, quite a host of old Savoy favourites are also in the cast, such as Miss Rosina Brandram, Miss Isabel Jay, Miss Emmie Owen, Mr. Lytton, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Passmore; and all sing, dance, or act delightfully.

Yet another change of bill has been made at Terry's Theatre. After "starring" in vain in unsuccessful revivals of Mr. Louis Parker's plays, "Chris" and "The Happy Life," Mr. Scott Buist has retired from the position of

leading player, and has installed Mr. Weedon Grossmith at this house in a reproduction of Mr. Burnand's adapted farce, "The Lady of Ostend." The Irishman of the piece has been turned into a Frenchman. The furniture-sunshining scene of the last act has been somewhat toned down. Mr. J. D. Beveridge as the hero's father-in-law, and Miss Beatrice Day as the heroine, now play—the one admirably, the other too seriously—the parts formerly acted by Mr. Charles Groves and Miss Ellis Jeffreys. But Mr. Weedon Grossmith as the hero, gifted with a foolish face," Miss Ethel Clinton as the "moving picture," and Mr. Edmund Gurney as "the gripper," still retain their original characters; and thanks to their richly humorous performances, and the very diverting action of Klauberberg's play, "The Lady of Ostend" still maintains its reputation as the most original and the most amusing farce now being played in town.

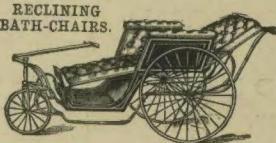
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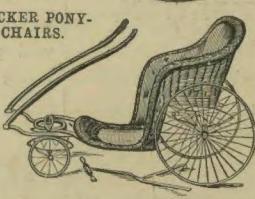
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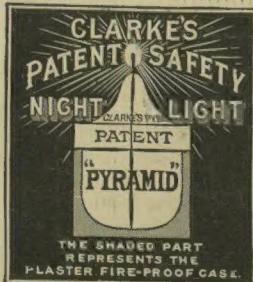
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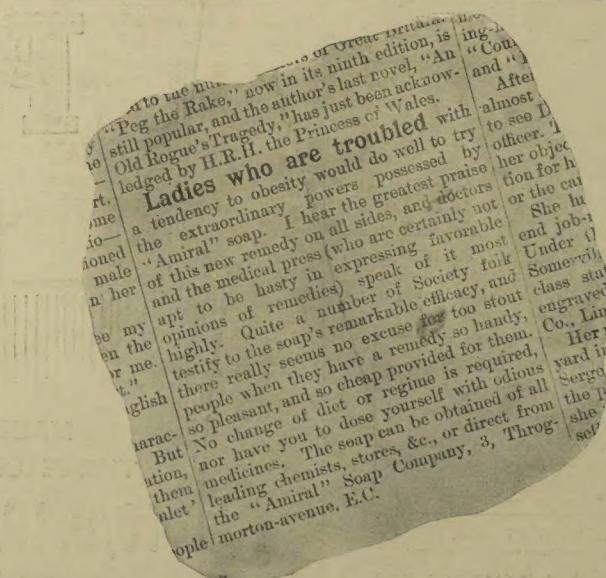
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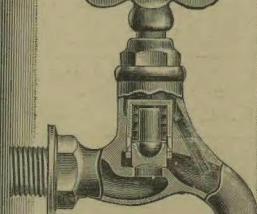
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